

The Leading Motor House
of Asia:
**BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR
AGENCY,**
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and
Motor Cars
can be obtained from
**BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR
AGENCY,**
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. 1 NO. 196

BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1913.

ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.**

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES
FROM BOMBAY FOR
MARSEILLES & LONDON,
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT
BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing	Steamers	Tons	Connecting at	Tons
18th Oct.	Perla	8000	Aden	11000
25th "	Salsette	8000	Aden	11000
1st Nov.	Malta	8000	Aden	11000
8th "	Salsette	8000	Aden	11000
15th "	Perla	8000	Aden	11000
22nd "	Salsette	8000	Aden	11000
29th "	Malta	8000	Aden	11000
5th Dec.	Salsette	8000	Aden	11000
12th "	Perla	8000	Aden	11000
19th "	Salsette	8000	Aden	11000
26th "	Malta	8000	Aden	11000
31st "	Perla	8000	Aden	11000
7th Jan.	Salsette	8000	Aden	11000
14th "	Malta	8000	Aden	11000
21st "	Perla	8000	Aden	11000
28th "	Salsette	8000	Aden	11000
4th Feb.	Malta	8000	Aden	11000
11th "	Perla	8000	Aden	11000
18th "	Salsette	8000	Aden	11000
25th "	Malta	8000	Aden	11000
3rd March	Perla	8000	Aden	11000
10th "	Salsette	8000	Aden	11000
17th "	Malta	8000	Aden	11000
24th "	Perla	8000	Aden	11000
31st "	Salsette	8000	Aden	11000
7th Feb.	Malta	8000	Aden	11000
14th "	Perla	8000	Aden	11000
21st "	Salsette	8000	Aden	11000
28th "	Malta	8000	Aden	11000
5th March	Perla	8000	Aden	11000
12th "	Salsette	8000	Aden	11000
19th "	Malta	8000	Aden	11000
26th "	Perla	8000	Aden	11000
3rd April	Salsette	8000	Aden	11000
10th "	Malta	8000	Aden	11000
17th "	Perla	8000	Aden	11000
24th "	Salsette	8000	Aden	11000
31st "	Malta	8000	Aden	11000
7th May	Perla	8000	Aden	11000
14th "	Salsette	8000	Aden	11000
21st "	Malta	8000	Aden	11000
28th "	Perla	8000	Aden	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connect
Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the
day of sailing. All passengers must attend at
the pier at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection
by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the
mail steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will
leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday,
1st April, 1914.

The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave
Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th
April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLY-
MOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in
ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as
follows:-

SINGLE. RETURN.
"A" rate "B" rate. "A" rate "B" rate
To MARSEILLES. Rs. 544 or Rs. 495 Rs. 891
" LONDON .. 627 or Rs. 528 Rs. 940-8
or Rs. 792.

To COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA,
AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay
fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY,
taking Passengers for the Straits, China,
and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued
on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information
apply to:-

A. H. FROMM,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th September, 1913.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and
Shanghai.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Kamakura Maru	T. Horikawa	6128	24th Oct.	24th Oct.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christensen	6163	2nd Nov.	14th Nov.
Panama Maru	S. Murakami	5500	16th Nov.	28th Nov.
Inaba Maru	.....	6189	30th Nov.	12th Dec.

For Freight apply to:-

T. IBUKIYAMA,

Manager,

York Building,

Hornby Road, Bombay.

Indian Newspaper Co.,

LIMITED,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN.

THE HON. SRI PHEROZESHAH

METHA, K.C.I.E.

DIRECTORS.

THE HON. MR. CHIMANLAL SETALVAD.

SRI BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA, ET.

S. R. BOMANJI, Esq.

RUSTUM K. CAMA, Esq.

JEHANGIR B. PETTIT, Esq.

PURSHOTTAMDAS THACKERDAS, Esq.

H. S. DIKSHIT, Esq.

SALEBHAI C. BARODAWALLA, Esq.

W. A. CHAMBERS, Esq.

CHUNILAL D. SARAIYA, Esq.

HAISHANKER NANABHAI, Esq.

SHIPPING.

**ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE).
SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.
TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.**

Steamers	Tons	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about
City of France	A&C 7467	21st Jan	.....
City of Birmin-	A&C 7475	23rd Feb	21st Feb
gham	A&C 7480	12th Mar	10th Mar
City of Calcutta	A&C 7481	21st Mar	.....
Trafalgar Hall	A 5321	.....	.....
City of Manches-	A&C 5551	25th Mar	.....
ter	A&C 5552	13th April	11th April
City of Paris	A&C 9232	.....	22nd April
City of Karachi	A&C 8566	.....	20th April
City of Lahore	A&C 6875	.....	.....
City of Birmin-	A&C 7475	27th May	25th May
gham	A&C 7475	.....	.....

* Calling at Bombay for passengers only
Excepting the Trafalgar Hall all other
steamers Carry 1st and 2nd Class
Passengers.

FARES.	1st Class Single	1st Class Return	2nd Class Single	2nd Class Return
Marseilles	Rs. 653	Rs. 1091	Rs. 480	Rs. 849
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Mar-	.....	999	.....	737
seilles out from	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liverpool	.....	.....	.....	.....

Concessions granted to Families, Railway
Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries,
Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the
penalty attached to overstaying their leave
by reason of delay in arrival of steamer,
provided it is timed to arrive within the period
of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly
qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.
A and C Class steamers have Electric Light
and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF
CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage
by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi
and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-
deutscher Lloyd and Luard Lines.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with
"WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply
to:- Bombay, Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons,
Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell
and Co., Ltd.



**FUNDS EXCEED.....£19,031,220
ANNUAL INCOME.....£7,139,550**

**FIRE, LIFE,
MARINE, PROFITS
AND
MOTOR CAR INSURANCE.**

Send for Prospectus and Particulars to:-

C. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary

Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.

Or **T. H. MOORE & Co.,** Chief Agents,

Hummum St., Fort, BOMBAY.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Mer-
chants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort..

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals

Bath-room Fittings etc. etc. etc.

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SHIPPING.

**BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGA-
TION COMPANY. LIMITED.**

INTEND to despatch Steamers as follows:-

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route.

LHASA 2184, Mon. 20th Oct. 11 a.m. P. D.

& C.M. KASARA 1195, Th. 23rd Oct. 9 a.m. P. C. M.

LINGA. 2185, Fri. 24th Oct. 6 a.m. Direct.

Forebunder, Durgam and Cutch Mandvie.

1st Cutch Mandvie.

Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(weekly).

S.S. "KASARA" 1195 tons, on Thursday,

23rd October, calling at Muscat, Bushire

and Mahomrah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN

GULF PORTS.

(Weekly).

S. S. "PUTIALA" 2,998 tons, on Wed-

nesday, 22nd October, calling at Veraval,

Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat,

Bunder Abbas, Hanjam, Linga, Bahrein,

Beshire, Woveit, Mahomrah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH

AFRICA.

(Fortnightly).

Steamer. Tonnage. Sailing on.

*PALANCOOTA 2413 Thursday, 30th October.

*PURNIA 3306 " 13th Nov.

*PURNIA 3418 " 27th Nov.

*PURNIA 3305 " 11th Dec.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar,

Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

*Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira,

Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony

ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers

of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct).

Frequent sailings, with onward connections

to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settle-

ments, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may

be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier. Bombay.

20th October, 1913.

F. CORNAGLIA,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

WEDDING AND CHRISTENING CAKES.

PARTIES SERVED ON CONTRACT.

PRICE LIST AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

83-85, Medows Street and Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Arsenal Road, Poona.

Telegrams: "Cornaglia." Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

**THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK,
LIMITED.**

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

Capital Authorised Rs. 20,00,000

Capital Issued Rs. 15,00,000

Capital Paid up Rs. 9,88,153

Reserve Fund Rs. 10,00,000

HEAD OFFICE-LAHORE.

Branches-

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore,

Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwala,

Jullundur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City,

Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar

City, Ambala City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha,

Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and in-

terest allowed at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent.

per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12

months and shorter period at rates of interest

which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low

as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3 1/2 per

cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CRE-

DITS. The Bank grants accommodation on

terms to be arranged against approved

security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-

stations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business

apply to:-

SRI RAM, B.A.,

Manager.

89, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SOVEREIGN.

If you are in need of a Sovereign
Ture for Diabetes, Loss of Memory,
Dyspepsia, Constipation, etc., try only

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

which are a sure cure for these diseases
they are manufactured from pure Indian
vegetable drugs and cost only.

Re. 1 for 32 Pills.

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKER

GOVINDJI,

A. N. PHARMACY.

Jamshedpur-Kathlavan, Kalyadole-Bombay

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BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following

terms:-

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate

may be deposited within any one year from

1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two

or more persons, and the balance made payable

to one or more of them or to the survivor or

survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of

three per cent. per annum on the minimum

monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on ap-
plication at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,

Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK

LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

FRENCH EVENING CLASS for Beginners, modern methods, starts 4 November, for six months. Apply **PROLOUIS PELTIER**, French Room, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder. 06

WANTED a thoroughly experienced
CHAUFFEUR, with good knowledge
of Mechanics to drive 15 H.-P., 1913 Mo-
Daimler Car. Apply with certificate
stating lowest salary required to
RAO SAHIB D. LAXMINARAYAN
Kanhm Bridge,
Kamptee, C. P.

A. MEYER
215, Bellasis Road

DO NOT BE LET GROUND FLOOR of an airy Bungalow, Minton tiled, having 3 bedrooms, one drawing room, two bath rooms. Verandahs all round, having a large compound and garden situated at No. 26, Mount Road, Mazagon, 3 minutes' walk from Tram Terminus. Rent moderate. Apply till 10 a.m. On the premises and then to B. NAZIR & Co., 261, Hornby Road, Fort.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

or dwelling house in a delapidated condition standing thereon situate lying and being at Parel Road outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by

BOMBAY.

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Bombay, 14th October, 1913.

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THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co. (INDIA), Ltd.

Importers of PETROLEUM and its Products.

KEROSINE OILS LIQUID FUEL.

TURPENE—THE SUBSTITUTE FOR
TURPENTINE.

SOLE IMPORTERS OF

SHELL PETROL.

Address:—GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
PARSI BAZAR STREET,
BOMBAY.

and at CALCUTTA, MADRAS and KARACHI.

AMUSEMENTS:

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

CHARNI ROAD. To-night! Tel. No. 1271.

From 7 to 8 and 10 to 11.

A Thrilling Drama of Western Life

THE COWBOY MILLIONAIRE.

(2,000 Feet Long)

INTERESTING! ABSORBING! EXCITING!

A Picture which Thrills and Amuses by turns.

TO THE AID OF 'STONEWALL JACKSON,'

Another stirring American War Drama.

NIGHTLY FROM 8-15 to 9-45 ONLY.

That Great Sensational Subject PROTEA.

PRIZE SHOWS { Saturday 5-15 to 6-30 ("Protea" only)
Sunday 5-30 to 6-30 (New Programme.)

Big lot of Films for Sale. Apply to Manager.

THE EXCELSIOR

where the great films are.

Positively last week of

THE EGAWAS

The Japanese wonder-workers

In the greatest marvels of all

TRIPLE FILM BILL

THE BEST REVENGE.

A pretty Pictures Comedy.

A FAMOUS DUEL.

Laugh and Keep Cool.

PATHE'S GAZETTE.

The Big World on a little Screen.

6-30, (8-30 Pictures only), 10.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

OFFICES: 3, Elphinstone Circle

FORT, BOMBAY.

SOME SPECIAL FEATURES of the

Company are:—

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENT and AN-

NUITIES.

MARRIAGE DOWRIES.

EDUCATIONAL and BUSINESS FUNDS

for sons.

POLICIES WORLD-WIDE from com-

mencement and automatically protected

from forfeiture.

LOANS.

The Company is prepared to advance

Loans at most reasonable rates of interest

on security of its own Policies.

Applications or Agencies invited.

Exceptional opportunities offered to eme-

gratic men with spare time.

Full particulars on application to—

E. F. HALLIWELL,

Resident Secretary

for

Western India, Sind and

Madras Presidency.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "BAL TIC."

AUCTION SALE:

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION

AGENTS.

16, APOLLO ST., FORT

WEEKLY SALE.

This day MONDAY, the 20th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey white and coloured piece-goods and the following furniture such as cupboards, chairs, teapots, dressing, washhand and writing tables, chest of drawers, phonographs, safes, &c.

At 3-30 p.m.
By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., Receiver in suit No. 192 of 1913 (Rahimtoola vs. Habib Dowood)

Blackwood double almirahs Wardrobe in 3 pieces, cupboards, chairs, tables, safes, iron cots, sofas, easy chair, teapots, clocks, brass and copper pots, glass and crockeryware, lamps and other petty articles (safes to be sold by 3 p.m.)

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., Official Assignee Re. Rai Bahadur Shri Kishandas Narandas an Insolvent:—Such as Mehta boxes, pillows, copying press on stand, clock, 6-7 light chandeliers, cupboards, iron safe, brass and copper pots, &c. &c.

Re. Dowji Hirji Insolvent—1 lot sample cotton.

By order of the concerned:
1 lot brass, copper, aluminium, and German silver, &c., pots to be sold on small lots.

at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
By order of the concerned 35 bales white printing papers of different sizes and weights good for printers.

at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)
By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Rai Bahadur Shri Kishandas Narandas an Insolvent.

1 Rubberty Victoria.
1 Panchkalia horse.

By order of the concerned:
1 Light Rubberty Victoria.
1 Light Rubberty Brougham.

At 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Several Gent's Cycles by different makers.

At 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Several Gent's Cycles by different makers.

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Several Gent's Cycles by different makers.

AUCTION SALE:

CRAWFORD & Co., (Contd.)

Bombay containing by admeasure-ment 250 square yards or thereabouts and registered with other lands by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2, New No. 16901 and Old Survey No. 1350 and New Survey No. 46 and Assessed by the Municipality Under "C" Ward, No. 7056 and Street Nos. 60-60, and bounded as follows. On the East by the said Doctor Street, on the West by the property Lot. No. 2 belonging to the mortgagee, on the North by the property of Noorbhai Abdul Kader and on the South by the property Lot. No. 3, and which is now occupied by the mortgagee and his tenants.

Lot No. 2 at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

On the same day

and on the premises.

Particulars:—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement building or dwelling house standing thereon, situate and lying at Mutton Street, without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasure-ment 133 4-0 square yards or thereabouts and registered with other lands by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. New No. 16901, Old Survey No. 1350 and New Survey No. 46 and assessed by the Municipality under "C" Ward No. 7107, and 71708 and Street Nos. 45 and 47 and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property Lot. No. 1 on the West by the Mutton Street, on the North by the property Lot. No. 3, and on the South by the property of Noorbhai Abdul Kader and which is now in occupation of the tenants of the mortgagee.

Lot No. 3 at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

On the same day

and on the premises.

Particulars:—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement building or dwelling house standing thereon, situate and lying at Doctor Street, without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasure-ment 333 square yards or thereabouts and registered with other lands by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. New No. 16901 and Old Survey No. 350 and New Survey No. 2-4668 and assessed by the Municipality under "C" Ward No. 7055 and Street No. 43 and bounded as follows:—On the East by the Doctor Street, on the West by the Mutton Street, on the North by the properties Lot No. 1 and 2, and on the South by the property formerly belonging to Husonally Mulla Hkimji and now belonging to Syed Abdul Kader Ladar and which is now in the occupation of the mortgagee and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyabjee Dayabhai & Co. attorneys for the mortgagee at their office No. 15, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

At 5 p.m. (S.T.)

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At 5 p.m. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE:

CRAWFORD & Co., (Contd.)

Revenue under survey No. 649 and assessed by the Municipality under C. Ward No. 6165 and Street No. 7 and as bounded as follows that is to say on the East by the West portion of the aforesaid Bhuleswar Road belonging to the said Oart, and Bhop's house on the west by the wall of the house and Sweeper's passage on the South by the Sweeper's passage on the South by the house belonging formerly to the estate of Madan Damaji and Hari Damaji but now of the estate of the late Narayan Bawa and on the North by the house formerly of Narayan Manekji Seth but now belonging to Mr. Narayan Gujjar Seth.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Raghuvaia and Nagindas attorneys for the said receiver at their office in Meadows Street, Fort or to the UNDERSIGNED.

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INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

SIR H. COTTON ON NEED FOR RECONSTRUCTION.

KEYNOTE OF REFORM.

SEPARATION OF JUDICIARY FROM EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS.

The October number of the "Contemporary Review" contains an important article by Sir Henry Cotton on "The Indian Civil Service."

Sir Henry observes that the Indian Civil Service is popularly regarded as a good opening, an immediate provision, an honourable profession, in which a man's early manhood may be spent, and from which he may hope to retire with a competence soon after the attainment of his maturity, or, at any rate, when there is yet left the prospect of many years of that maturity and subsequent old age to be passed in his native country. There is, of course, another side to the picture which more often presents itself, perhaps, to the Indian civilian in harness, and is only banished from his mind by the noteworthy devotion to work which is the characteristic of the Service. The principal features in that picture are long exile in a hot and enervating climate, family dissolution, domestic anxieties which bring with them the laceration of every domestic feeling, and at the close of an active career the waste of matured experience in an idle and objectless existence.

But it is not from any point of view of India as a career for "our boys" that Sir Henry has written his article. He expressly disclaims at the outset any prejudice against the administrative qualities of the Indian civilian; and recalls that for a hundred years his family have been members of the Service. Whatever bias he may have, he says, in its favour.

The Indian Civil Service was organised with consummate skill by our early administrators. An appointment therein implies a position of trust, the exercise of power and responsibility, and a capacity for good or evil altogether beyond the range of ordinary mortals in modern life. The arrangement of districts with a population of from one to three million inhabitants, and of an area of from two thousand to ten thousand square miles, over which a single officer presides—in authority is centralised, by whom the working of all departments is controlled and brought to a common action; to whom the civil surgeon and principal sanitary officer, the district superintendent of police, the engineer, and a large staff of assistants and deputies exercising magisterial, executive and revenue functions are all carefully subordinated with almost martial precision; who, in himself the hand and eye of Government; upon whose resources, efficiency, and presence of mind may often depend the happiness of multitudes of human beings—this is, indeed, a vigorous and stimulating administrative conception, and a monument to the organising ability of those who devised it. No wonder that the members of the Service are devoted to their work, and that even humdrum youths are found to develop under such an inspiration into active and self-reliant officers.

THE CHANGED CONDITIONS.

The vision is a glowing and an attractive one. But after all (continues Sir Henry), such a form of administration is clearly adapted only to autocratic rule. It has been tested by a long period of success in India itself, and has been deservedly copied in the Sudan and other Crown Colonies and Dependencies, which approximate in their conditions to those which prevailed in India when the constitution of the Indian Civil Service was devised. But when those conditions no longer apply, what then?

Who is there who will be found to come forward and affirm that those conditions are still the same? Look at India as it was in the time of Tipu Sultan and Cornwallis, when the service was organised, and look around now at the New India which we have ourselves created by the spread of Western education and ideas. And yet when all else is changing and has changed, the constitution of the Indian Civil Service remains unaltered, and the young civilian of the twentieth century is sent out to India to discharge precisely the same functions and to occupy the same offices as were filled by his predecessors more than a hundred years ago. If we regard the position dispassionately, we cannot but see that the constitution of the Service is inherently inapplicable to its present environment of popular representation and a growing sense of nationality, and that it is growingly inconsistent with any scheme for the realisation of self-government which the Government of Lord Hardinge has lately declared to be "the only solution for satisfying the just demands of Indians for a larger share in the government of the country."

It is not surprising, however, that the necessity of change should invariably be resisted by the members of the Service. They are no wiser than those of any other exclusive and privileged body, and are disposed to resent inroads on their own prerogative just as much, for instance, as the House of Lords. Possessed of a glorious esprit de corps, it would be strange indeed if they were animated by any desire to reform themselves. Nor does the policy of the Home Government discourage their pretensions. The terms of reference under which the Public Service Commission is conducting its enquiries, are so framed that the object of the Secretary of State appears to have been to obtain suggestions which shall exalt and strengthen the existing constitution of the Service, and, if possible, rivet it for all

time as the form and basis of Indian administration.

But what is wanted now is no scheme for bolstering up the decaying fabric of a service adapted only to obsolete conditions which have passed away and never can return. Nor have the proceedings of the Commission done much to promote the expectation that any real good will result from its deliberations. The witnesses in London have given little more than a rechauffe of the opinions collected about thirty years ago, after which it was decided to raise the age of candidates for admission into the Service. Probably none of the Commissioners have ever seen the minute of Lord Ripon which virtually settled the question. And the evidence so far recorded in India is sorry reading. It has tended, unfortunately, to excite racial feeling, the English witnesses, mostly official, belittling Indian claims and qualifications, and the Indian witnesses, wasting time in their advocacy of simultaneous examinations. This agitation for simultaneous examinations and increased facilities for the admission of Indians into the Service is worse than useless unless it is their desire to stereotype an autocratic form of administration among themselves. To pass successfully into the Civil Service is no doubt an honourable ambition and a personal triumph for the selected candidate, but to a patriotic Indian an Indian civilian can never be anything but an Indian lost. There have been exceptions, of course, but as a general statement this needs no qualification. On the other hand, the Service representations to the Commission betray the Indian Civil Service in its most unfavourable light, as they are but a scramble for higher emoluments and allowances, and improved conditions of pension.

With the exception of the written statement put in by Professor A. W. Ward, of the Canning College at Lucknow, which Sir Henry declares to be worth the whole of the rest of the evidence put together, there is (he insists) no trace among the witnesses of any nationality or class of any recognition that the time has come, not for attempting to revitalise a service which has done its work, but for a reconstruction of the great departments of the State, so that the result of this inquiry may find expression in a form of administration more representative and less concentrated in individuals. Nor is there any sign that any member of the Commission has ever taken a wider view, or given a lead to a witness, which might have encouraged him in a deposition on broader lines.

THE KEYNOTE OF REFORM.

The particular reform upon which Sir Henry dwells is the need for a reconstruction of the judicial Service as being the keynote on which the whole question of the reorganisation of the Indian Civil Service depends. It is, he says, legitimately claimed as one of the triumphs of British rule in India that under its operation the old Oriental conception of personal government has been displaced by the realisation of an impersonal law. In no other direction has India been so completely disorientalised as in this. The idea of a reign of law is now firmly rooted in India (except among backward communities), and is the foundation of the agitation persistently carried on by the Indian community.

First and foremost in this connexion there comes a torrent of popular protest against the union of judicial and executive functions in the same person.

Under existing arrangements a District Magistrate is at one and the same time the head of the police and the head of the magistracy in his district; it is his duty to watch the police to read reports as they come in, to instruct investigating officers, and finally to decide whether a case should or should not be sent up for trial before himself or one of his subordinates. It is a matter of common knowledge that subordinate magistrates whose position and promotion are dependent on the district magistrate cannot, in such circumstances discharge their duties with that degree of independence which ought to characterise a court of justice. Abundant evidence has been published to show that mischief has resulted.

While it may be allowed that the conditions of a former generation were such as to leave a balance of advantage under this system, whatever abuses may be inherent in it, it is mere folly to put forward such an argument under the circumstances of the present. Nevertheless, the whole body of the Civil Service is inflexibly opposed to any modification of the existing system, and their opposition has hitherto prevailed.

When once the sacred name of prestige has been sounded as a civilian war-ry by such a bureaucracy as we have in India, with vested interests clamouring for protection, it is no simple matter to solve any problem of reconstruction. No Viceroy has hitherto been strong enough to deal with this question. Even Lord Curzon failed, and his successors have made no serious attempt. Notwithstanding every possible pressure during the past twenty years, both from England and India, nothing has been done to introduce reform, and nothing, I fear, will be done until the hands of the Government are absolutely forced by public opinion, or unless the Royal Commission takes its courage in both hands and cuts the Gordian knot.

The appointment of magistrates who have no concern whatever with executive work is the only remedy for another peculiar hardship to litigants.

It is a practical grievance among persons whose misfortune takes them into Court that the magistrate who tries their case may, for all they know, fix the hearing of it in camp. Magistrates who are executive officers, and especially magistrates who are in executive charge of subdivisions, are required to spend a considerable portion of the year on tour. It may readily be imagined how parties are harassed by such an arrangement. Apart from personal inconvenience to themselves and their witnesses, they are put to the greatest difficulty in obtaining legal advice and assistance away from headquarters.

"EXECUTIVE JUDGES."

Sir Henry next discusses the question of the age at which members of the Civil Service are vested with magisterial powers beyond comparison greater than those exercised by corresponding functionaries, under any civilised government who, he asks, can wonder that being uncontrolled by public opinion and with little judicial experience, they are often led into errors and abuse of power? They are, for the most part, the faults of youth. It is the system that is to blame, and instead of being corrected, the evil is

intensified by the vesting of Indian officers also with magisterial powers at too early an age.

Considerations of climate render it imperative that Englishmen should go to India while they are young, but there can be no excuse for the appointment of Indians to the magistracy at a tender age. Yet this is almost invariably done and there is a rule that no Indian who is not already in Government service shall be eligible for the office of deputy magistrate if he is above the age of twenty-five years. In this respect it seems that we are blinded by the false analogy of the Civil Service, which is a body of foreigners, the defects of whose organisation should be corrected and not copied when officers who are not foreigners are concerned. There is no reason why over the greater part of India important judicial functions should continue to be discharged by persons of immature years, and it is a crying need in regard to the administration of justice (in all but backward tracts where a patriarchal system must still prevail) that only those persons should be vested with judicial powers whose age, training, and experience afford a guarantee for the proper exercise of authority.

No such guarantee (Sir Henry points out) can be found in the Civil Service. The whole training of a civilian in India unites him for judicial work. Pagaloo, discrimination, respect for the forms of the law, rigid imperviousness to rumour and to outside report—these are some of the qualifications which are the essential attributes of the judicial office. There is no stage in the career of a civilian which affords him the opportunity for their acquisition. His whole training has been along executive lines.

The Government of India is not blind to these considerations, which have been forced upon them from time to time by Sumner Maine, but it has never dared to face them properly. The civilian element in its constitution is far too strong. It is content with mere tinkering measures, such as that which has been lately announced, offering money rewards to young civilians who are prepared to spend their furlough in eating dinners and reading in chambers. As though palliatives of this kind will produce any real effect! The Bar in India is daily becoming stronger than the Bench, and the ignorance of law and practice exhibited by junior civilians who are called on to preside over the judicial administration of a district—not to speak of the executive tendencies which are the inevitable accompaniment of their earlier training—has become a source of danger which will not be remedied by a year's study in a London barrister's chambers or by passing the final examination at an Inn of Court.

A prominent feature in a Parliamentary Return, which the Secretary of State has lately furnished of "death sentences passed in India in 1911," is the very large number of such sentences which higher authority deemed it necessary to modify or commute. No fewer than 319 persons who had been sentenced to death were saved from the gallows. There is no statutory obligation in India to sentence a murderer to death; but there were 779 convictions in the year in which a death sentence was passed, and in 40 per cent. of these cases it was held either by the High Court or by Government that capital punishment was not an appropriate penalty.

Only one inference can be drawn from such figures, and that is that the tendency to inflict a death sentence is far too common among the civilian Judges in India who are empowered to award it. There is always a tendency in India to inflict excessive punishment on offenders. At all times dangerous, this grows rapidly into a public scandal in the case of judges who are addicted to passing death sentences. It affords a cogent argument for substituting in their place persons who are better qualified to act as judges by reason of their active association with the professional work as an essential preliminary to the discharge of judicial functions.

THE TRUE SOLUTION.

The true solution of the problem is clear. It is not only in the complete separation of judicial and executive functions, but in the exclusive recruitment of judicial officers from among trained lawyers.

In this way only can the separation be really complete, and by no other process of selection is it possible to secure the proper discharge of judicial functions. But as there can be no independence on the part of the judicial service so long as magistrates and judges are dependent for promotion and transfer on the will of the executive government, so it is another essential feature of the scheme that subordinate judicial officers of whatever grade should be placed under the control and orders of the High Court. The judicial administration of a district should be under the district and sessions judge, subject only to the authority of the High Court. To preside over the local courts there would be, as now, the Judge, Subordinate Judges, magistrates and muniffs, as they are called for the disposal of civil cases. But appointments to all these offices would be made by the High Court, and the selection would be made from among advocates and pleaders, and other members of the legal profession.

It is needless to add that very highly qualified material is available for the purpose. There are many experienced lawyers in India who would discharge the duties both of magistrate and judge far better than a civilian. And incidentally, of course, the number of Indian judicial officers, would increase; a result which should be welcome in the interests of economy as well as efficiency.

It is obvious that these changes could only be introduced gradually and that their adoption must depend on the varying conditions of the country. There are parts of India which are still fitly administered on primitive lines. But the great provinces of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, not to speak of other provinces, do not mark time and if we wish to rule over a contented people the sooner a beginning is made in them the better. The practical difficulties to be overcome are quite inconsiderable to a class of officials which may justly boast of administrative ability. If the will is there, the thing would soon be done. There must be a reduction in the rate of recruitment for the Indian Civil Service and it is to be regretted that the practice has been adhered to of recruiting for this service exclusively on actuarial principles without regard to changes of constitution which sooner or later are inevitable. Under this system a large phalanx of junior civilians remains, and must for some time remain, who have to be provided for in the higher judicial, as well as in executive posts, and they have statutory claims and rights

which it is not possible to disregard. But in calculating for future recruitments, arrangements should be made for excluding judicial appointments in rapidly increasing numbers from the cadre of the service.

When once the judicial branch of the service has been dealt with, the rest is comparatively easy. In its executive aspect it is inevitable that the Government should assume a form of administration less concentrated in individuals.

The principles of administration for which we are indebted to Lord Ripon have already paved the way for this reform, and centralisation is giving place to local self-government. In the natural course, of things administrative officers will be chosen more and more from the permanent residents of the locality, and this, it may be observed, will obviate that habit of constant transfer and change which is the bane of the present system. The interests of the public service and of the community concerned will alike be served by the appointment of an indigenous agency on the spot to accomplish work for which we now import foreigners from Europe and Indians brought from every other part of India than that in which they are employed.

A PERSONAL NOTE.

In conclusion, Sir Henry adds a note of personal reminiscence.

It is nearly thirty years since I first ventured to say that "the Indian Civil Service as at present constituted is doomed." But threatened institutions (like the House of Lords) live long, and my words were lightly regarded. A few years later I was, I think, the only witness before the Indian Public Service Commission of 1888 who dared to formulate a scheme of reconstructive policy, and I was then brushed aside as a visionary. But much has happened since those days, and, if I was solitary and premature in my views then, I am now the mouthpiece of an agitation which daily swells in force and expression. Whatever the Roray Commission may do, and whatever a Civilian Government may say, sooner or later my words will be fulfilled. The Indian Civil Service is moribund and must pass away, after a prolonged period of magnificent work, to be replaced by a more popular system which will perpetuate its efficiency while avoiding its defects.

DAMAGES AGAINST DOCTOR.

NEGLECT TO ATTEND PNEUMONIA CASE.

The question of responsibility for the non-attendance of a panel doctor upon an insured patient was argued in a remarkable case which during mail week came before Judge Thomas, at Liverpool County Court says the "Daily Chronicle."

George Henry Tithorington, a master tailor's clerk, who is a minor, sued through his father to recover £2 6s. damages from Dr. John Dunlop, of Anfield, for failure or refusal to attend him after accepting him as a panel patient.

Plaintiff, his counsel said, caught a chill after playing football, and next morning began to spit blood. His parents sent for Dr. Dunlop, on whose panel plaintiff was. The doctor was out, but a message was left that the case was urgent. Later in the day another urgent summons was sent to the doctor, who then said he would call and see plaintiff, though he was not supposed to attend patients on Sunday, and he would report the matter if necessary as a vexatious case.

As the doctor had not called three hours later, counsel went on, two of plaintiff's sisters went to his house at 6-30. They saw the doctor, and asked if he intended to come or not, to which the doctor replied, "I can't go now; I want recreation just as much as anyone else does; I will come as soon as it suits me."

Counsel added that if the Court accepted the evidence of the plaintiff, this was clearly a case where the doctor ought to be compelled to pay the fees which the plaintiff's father had been obliged to pay because the defendant would not attend a patient whom he had accepted. Dr. Dunlop never attended the plaintiff at all, for about 8 o'clock the boy's condition became such that Dr. Nixon was sent for and at once took up the case, which proved to be one of pneumonia.

Plaintiff's father, in cross-examination, admitted having written to the National Health Committee of Liverpool and the Commissioners in London strong letters complaining of the defendant's "gross neglect" and "personal impertinence" to the messengers. He attended a meeting of the committee which after inquiry decided to take no action, but notwithstanding this witness sent the correspondence to Col. Chaloner, M.P., who asked a question in the House of Commons.

One of the messengers said that when he went to Dr. Dunlop's house, he said, "No I am not coming; go and get someone else," and he slammed the door in her face.

Counsel for defendant submitted that it was the Insurance Committee's obligation to provide people with medical treatment. The Insurance Committee made arrangements with the doctors, and it was with the Insurance Committee alone that the plaintiff could deal. If there was any failure on the part of the defendant, it was the committee's default, and the plaintiff must call the committee to answer for it.

His Honour found against the defendant on the legal points, and upon the facts expressed the opinion that the defendant had been actuated by temper at what he considered the ill-behaviour of the girls. He gave judgment for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, with costs, and allowed an appeal.

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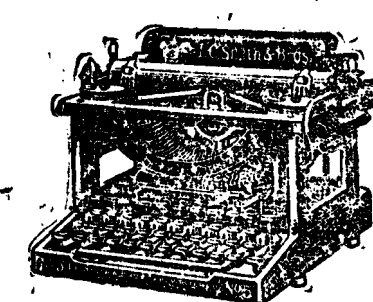
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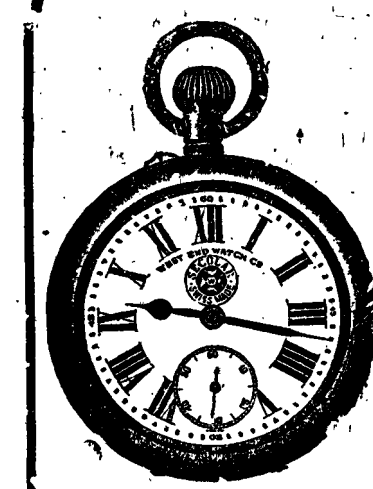
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SPORT AT HOME.

Events of The Week.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Oct. 3.

The career of those "Tetrarchs" of the football world—the Blackburn Rovers—received somewhat of a check at Bramall Lane, Sheffield on Saturday (Sept. 27) when they were only able to effect a 1-1 draw. Sheffield United had not been doing particularly well so far and it was quite a good performance on their part to divide the points with so powerful a combination as the Rovers.

In spite of this check, there is little doubt however that the Rovers are by far the most brilliant side in England at the moment and can confidently be expected to resume their triumphant career.

At last victory has come the way of Aston Villa. Four games without a victory is not what their friends are accustomed to. Their 3-1 win over the erratic and expensive Everton, was thoroughly deserved. The feature of the game was the brilliant play of their veteran captain, Bache. Their dashing centre-forward, Hampton will be released from suspension next Saturday and this should make a world of difference to the effectiveness of the side.

Sunderland were the only side to win away from home and they were possibly a trifle lucky to snatch a 4-3 victory over Middlesbrough after the latter were leading at half-time. Newcastle United were too good for Sheffield on Wednesday by 3-1 while Derby County at home conquered Bradford City by the same score.

Of the two London senior clubs, Tottenham Hotspur proved considerably superior to Manchester City and the 3-1 win does not exaggerate the actual run of the play. Chelsea, however, are going from bad to worse and received the heaviest defeat of the day viz: 6-1 at Burnley.

Chelsea are known as the "£10,000 team" and it is certain that their collection of players could not have cost the club much less, but equally certainly, the club does not get value for money. Men of proved ability and great fame in the game, come to Chelsea and are not there very long before they degenerate into second-raters. It is a mystery that puzzles and exasperates the whole of football London.

This last disaster has fairly "put the lid on" Chelsea's rapidly becoming the laughing-stock of the football world. Something will have to be done and it will have to be drastic and soon.

West-Bromwich Albion, with Blackburn Rovers, share the honour of being the only undefeated clubs in the first division and on Saturday, they kept up their record by playing Liverpool to a goalless draw on the latter's ground. The Albion defence is something out of the ordinary this season and in five matches, they have only had three goals scored against them.

An even struggle was expected at Manchester between the United and Oldham Athletic but the home club gained an unexpectedly easy victory by 4-1. Preston North End at home, could only draw (1-1) with Bolton Wanderers.

In the second division, both Woolwich Arsenal and Clapton Orient lost their unbeaten certificates. The Arsenal went to Barnsley and from all accounts were more than a trifle lucky to get off with only one goal scored against them. Barnsley were all over them and it was only the splendid work of Caldwell in the Arsenal goal which prevented a heavy defeat.

Clapton Orient succumbed against Bradford at Bradford by the same score but this game was a much more even one and the justice of the cause would have been better met by a draw. The other London club, Fulham, were playing at home. They showed exceedingly bright form against Lincoln City and won comfortably by 4-0.

It is said that the present side representing Leicester Fosse have not cost the club more than a £100 in all. In marked contradiction to Chelsea, they are doing splendidly—better than they have done for many years. They easily vanquished Bristol City on Saturday by 3-0 and go to the head of the table.

The advantage of ground just enabled Wolverhampton Wanderers to get home from Birmingham (1-0) while the same result attended the meeting between Huddersfield and Blackpool in Yorkshire. Huddersfield scoring the only goal. Leeds City came a cropper at Nottingham where the County scored four times without reply. Misfortune still dogged the footsteps of the other Nottingham club the Forest and they lost their sixth match of the season, Bury, at home, defeating them by the only goal scored.

After a game in which there were several unpleasant incidents Hull City defeated Grimsby Town by 2-1 and Glossop scored their first point of the season by making a 1-1 draw of it with Stockport County at Stockport.

Swindon are proving themselves the Blackburn Rovers of the south and go on from victory to victory. Their latest exploit is their 3-0 defeat of Reading at Swindon. All three goals were scored by that football genius, Harold Fleming. It is good to know that this remarkable and gentlemanly player has completely recovered from the severe injuries he sustained in the memorable cup-tie, two years ago, against Barnsley.

Queen's Park Rangers have so far utterly disappointed their friends but did a little better on Saturday by drawing (2-2) with West Ham United. They ought to have won, for they had all the best of the game.

After being one down at half-time Millwall, playing at home, managed to catch Watford on the post and the game ended in a 2-2 draw. Cardiff City fell at home to Crystal Palace (2-1) and have yet to win a match.

Southend were yet another home side to go down, Northampton defeating them by 3-1. The same fate overtook Bristol Rovers against whom the resuscitated Southampton showed good form. At the same time the Rovers were a bit unlucky, for two of the goals against them were scored by one of their own men, who put through in attempting to clear.

In a game chiefly remarkable for lost tempers, Brighton and Hove Albion defeated Gillingham by 2-0. Up to Saturday Exeter City had the strange record of not yet having scored a goal. They failed again in this respect and played a goalless draw with Coventry City. Merthyr Town, are going strong and defeated the champions, Plymouth Argyle, in Wales, by 1-0.

In the Scottish League, the famous Hearts of Midlothian are still going strong. Playing at home against Greenock Morton, they won anyhow by 4-0. Aberdeen, whose path hitherto has been a somewhat thorny one, defeated St. Mirren by 2-1, while the Hamilton Academicals registered their first victory of the season at the expense of Ayr United by the substantial margin of 4-0.

Queen's Park came somewhat of a cropper against Dundee but the score of 5-2 hardly represents the actual run of the play. Dumbarton at home, could only draw with Motherwell (1-1). Airdrieonians, Falkirk and Hibernians, all covered themselves with glory by winning away from home. Airdrieonians visited Patrick and just got home from the Thistle by 1-0 while Falkirk who went to Kilmarnock, vanquished Rath Rovers by the same score. The Hibernians, however, humiliated Kilmarnock by 3-0.

On Monday (September 29) Third Lanark, at home, defeated Patrick Thistle by 2-1 and Celtic, at Celtic Park, were better than Clyde by more than the result of 2-0 would suggest. Queen's Park went down to Glasgow Rangers at Ibrox by 3-0, this being a welcome win for the former, who have been doing astonishingly badly for them so far this season.

On Wednesday (October 1) Exeter City gained their first Southern League victory against the season and incidentally scored their first goal. They were opposed by Merthyr Town, and won anyhow by three goals to nothing.

There has been great excitement in connection with the coming together of the Football Association and the Amateur Football Association. Strange rumours have been flying about that the Corinthians and the Universities, sick and tired of isolation, and the lack of opportunity of proving their mettle practically presented an ultimatum to the rest of the A. F. A. clubs. What they said practically amounted to this—We intend to come to an arrangement with the F. A. and recognise them as the ruling body of the sport. If you do not like it you can do the other thing.

Reading fully what the loss of the Corinthians and the Universities would mean to them the A. F. A. have swallowed their dignity and there seems every prospect of the deplorable split that has done such harm to Association football, being healed in a few weeks.

The F. A. have made many material concessions and though the county associations are yielding with an ill grace, it can be taken almost for granted that all will be well shortly.

The annual match between the English League and the Irish League at Belfast ended in a victory for the former by 2 goals to nothing.

Twenty of these games have been played, and Wednesday's result brings the full record to eighteen victories for England and two draws.

It was a very even game and it was not until almost the last moment that an English win was certain. There was practically no difference between the sides in the first half. Ten minutes from the interval Watson, the English left half, scored. In the second half the Irishman played up splendidly and it seemed as if they might equalise at any moment, but the admirable defence of Crompton and Pennington sent off the Englishmen. Just at that time Freeman, English centre-forward, settled matters by scoring another goal.

On Thursday Notts County played Lincoln City at Nottingham, the game resulting in a win for Notts County by 2-1.

How the clubs stand in the four great leagues is shown by the following tables:

RESULTS TO SATURDAY, SEPT. 27 (Inclusive).

Club	Pld	Won	Lost	Drawn	For	Agst	Pts
Blackburn Rovers	6	5	0	1	21	5	11
Tottenham Hotspur	6	4	1	1	13	4	9
Manchester United	6	4	1	1	12	4	9
West Bromwich A.	5	2	0	3	8	3	7
Derby County	6	3	2	1	13	11	7
Bolton Wanderers	5	2	1	2	8	4	6
Burnley	5	3	2	0	12	8	6
Oldham Athletic	5	3	2	0	11	13	6
Newcastle Utd.	5	3	2	0	6	5	6
Bradford City	5	1	1	3	4	5	5
Manchester City	5	1	2	2	5	7	4
Aston Villa	5	1	2	2	6	11	4
Sheff. Wm.	5	1	1	3	6	12	4
Sheff. Utd.	5	1	1	3	10	15	3
Middlesbrough	5	0	2	3	7	14	3
Preston N. End	5	0	2	3	7	9	3
Chelsea	5	0	4	1	5	15	1

SECOND DIVISION ENGLISH LEAGUE.

Club	Pld	Won	Lost	Drawn	For	Agst	Pts
Leicester Fosse	5	3	0	2	5	2	8
Bury	5	3	0	2	12	5	8
Notts	5	3	1	1	12	5	8
Sheff. Wm.	5	3	1	1	7	2	7
Fulham	5	3	1	1	7	2	7
Ramsley	4	3	0	1	7	3	7
Woolwich Arsenal	4	3	0	1	6	4	7
Wolverhampton W	4	3	0	1	6	4	7
Hull City	4	2	1	1	5	2	5
Clapton Orient	4	2	1	1	5	2	5
Bristol City	4	2	1	1	13	9	5
Stockport County	5	1	1	3	6	11	4
Huddersfield	5	1	1	3	2	8	3
Lincoln City	5	1	1	3	2	7	3
Grimsby Town	5	1	1	3	2	7	3
Blackpool	5	0	4	1	2	12	1
Glossop	5	0	4	1	2	12	1
Nottingham F.	5	0	4	1	3	15	1

SOUTHERN LEAGUE-DIVISION I.

Club	Pld	Won	Lost	Drawn	For	Agst	Pts
Swindon	5	5	0	0	15	4	10
Crystal Palace	5	3	0	2	13	11	8
Gillingham	5	3	0	2	13	11	8
Brighton and Hove	5	3	0	2	8	3	7
Southampton	5	3	0	2	8	3	7
Watford	5	3	0	2	13	9	7
Northampton	5	3	0	2	10	7	7
Reading	5	3	0	2	10	7	7
Coventry City	5	3	0	2	12	7	7
Tilbury	5	3	0	2	10	7	7
Merthyr	5	3	0	2	4	3	6
Norwich City	5	3	0	2	7	5	6
Portsmouth	5	3	0	2	10	7	6
Southend United	5	3	0	2	11	9	6
Millwall	5	3	0	2	11	9	6
Plymouth Argyle	5	3	0	2	4	3	6
Bristol Rovers	5	3	0	2	7	5	6
Queen's Park Rangers	5	3	0	2	4	3	6
Exeter City	5	3	0	2	0	3	6
Cardiff City	5	3	0	2	0	3	6

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Club	Pld	Won	Lost	Drawn	For	Agst	Pts
Hearts	8	6	0	2	18	4	12
Dundee	7	6	1	0	13	4	12
Kangaroo	7	6	1	0	13	4	12
Celtic	7	4	2	1	16	7	9
Dunbarton	7	4	2	1	10	7	9
Motherwell	7	4	2	1	10	7	9
Airdrieonians	7	4	2	1	10	7	9
Kilmarnock	7	4	2	1	10	7	9
Falkirk	7	4	2	1	10	7	9
Hibernians	7	4	2	1	10	7	9
Clyde	7	4	2	1	10	7	9
Partick Thistle	7	4	2	1	10	7	9
St. Mirren	7	4	2	1	10	7	9
Third Lanark	7	4	2	1	10	7	9
Queen's Park	7	4	2	1	10	7	9
Aberdeen	7	4	2	1	10	7	9
Hamilton Academ.	7	4	2	1	10	7	9
Ayr United	7	4	2	1	10	7	9
Rath Rovers	7	4	2	1	10	7	9
Kilmarnock	7	4	2	1	10	7	9

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

Most of the prominent London Rugby clubs were hard at it on Saturday (Sept. 27) and the Harlequins gave a foretaste of what they may possibly be capable of, by simply slaughtering Bedford at Twickenham. Bedford were rather imagined to be something out of the ordinary this season.

As a matter of fact, however, though they won by 51 points 0 the Harlequins did not by any means, altogether please their friends. The back division was quite all right, but there was something not at all satisfactory about the forwards. Unless this department is considerably strengthened, the Harlequins will surely feel a considerable draught before the season is over.

John Birkett, who scored four tries, was as forceful as ever. Frank Stoop, who is a real good three-quarter, got over three times while the other tries were scored by Addison and Kehrman—the latter a very fine young forward. Lambert kicked six goals.

Rosslyn Park were defeated at the Rectory Field by Blackheath even more easily than the score of 17 points to 0 would suggest, but here again the Blackheath forwards were not altogether satisfactory. There are one or two new faces among the backs and they were quite all right.

The Old Alleynians, at full strength, are very strong but they could only field a moderate side against Richmond and suffered the penalty. Richmond showed better form than they have for some time past and won very readily by 32 points to 8. London Welsh had no difficulty in defeating Ealing by 20 points to 8 and the London Irish just got home against the Civil Service by 10 points to 8.

Among the old boys' teams the Old Whitehittians accounted for Streatham by 19 points to 8, the Old Blues, who are a strong side this season, vanquished Old Millwallians by 20 to 0 and the Old Leicesters proved far too strong for Lays School and won by 34 to 4. The Old Merchant Taylors, who keep up a wonderful level of excellence year after year were distinctly unlucky to lose to the United Services by 6 points to 5.

In the provinces, Leicester did the best performance of their season so far, by journeying to Devonport and playing an eight points draw with the powerful Devon Albion. Liverpool, of whom great things are expected this season in view of the fact that the side includes such famous players as F. H. Turner, R. A. Lloyd and R. W. Poulton, went to Birmingham and made a terrible mess of Moseley by 30 points to 8, and Headingley, the famous Yorkshire side, rubbed it into Manchester to the extent of 41 points to 10. Bristol showed that their recent victory over Newport was no fluke by defeating Penylan by 15 points to 3.

A keen game at Northampton resulted in the victory of the home team over Gloucester by 9 points to 3. Sale, who two years ago were regarded as one of the best teams in the North, went under to Coventry by 26 points to 3, while another United Services side defeated the R.M.C. at Sandhurst by 16 points to 6. Exeter were too good for Torquay by 11 to 6, and Bath defeated Bridgwater by 29 to 3.

In Wales, Cardiff only just got home from Pontypool by 3 to nothing, the difference between Newport and Penarth, at Newport being the same in favour of the home team. Swansea, however, gained a decisive victory over Devonport Services by 22 to 0.

On Wednesday (October 1) the R.M.C. gained a surprisingly easy victory over a mediocre Harlequins team. Thirty-one points to three would seem to imply that either the Harlequins are very weak or that the R.M.C. is very strong. A fair conclusion is that it is a bit of both.

Following are the results of Saturday's play in Northern Union matches:

Club	Pts.	Club	Pts.
Salford	8	Leigh (h)	0
Hull	9	Warrington (h)	0
Swinton	9	Warrington	0
Wakefield Trinity (h)	8	York	0
Embsay (h)	8	Leeds	0
Oldham (h)	26	Hallam	2
Widnes (h)	11	Wigan	12
Kendrick (h)	10	Manston	10
St. Helens (h)	16	Deesbury	7
Bathurst	10	Bathurst	7
Full Kingsley R.	23	Bradford	8
Rochdale Hornets (h)	22	Barrow	8

MISCELLANEOUS.

Jack Hatfield, the famous Middlesbrough swimmer, broke the world's record for five hundred yards, of 6mins. 7 1/2secs. made by the late B. D. Kierulff, of Australia, at the

Middlesbrough Corporation Baths on Wednesday October 1. Hatfield swam magnificently, and knocked 4 2/5secs off the record.

On Saturday thirty-seven competitors started in the Polytechnic Harriers open walking race from Westminster Bridge to Brighton Aquarium. The weather was very hot for such an event, and H. V. L. Ross, the winner in 1909, who holds the record of 8 hours 11mins. 14secs. set a terrific pace which soon told a tale. Ross kept the pace until he had covered twenty miles, when he was in trouble and soon after retired. Eventually E. C. Horton, of the Surrey Walking Club, completed the journey in 8 hours 36mins. 8 1/2secs. Twenty-five finished, and the last man S. J. Taylor did the distance in 11 hours 43mins. 28secs., thereby gaining a certificate for beating 12 hours.

The records were broken at the autumn meeting of the London Athletic Club at Stamford Bridge on Saturday. One was in relay race over mile, in which eight Polytechnic Harriers ran against an equal number of L. A. C. runners, each man doing a furlong. The time was 2mins. 59secs., against the previous best of 3mins. 3 1/2secs.

The other was a remarkable performance by C. N. Seehorse, who, in a specially framed handicap, ran 500 yards in 57 3/5secs., beating E. C. Bredan's time of 58secs. made in 1895 over the same track. It is doubtful, however, whether the A. A. A. will accept the figures, as runners other than those taking part in the handicap, joined in as pacemakers.

Tricycle racing is seldom heard of nowadays, but S. Hulbert and J. E. Patmore, of the Catford Cycling Club, accomplished a fine performance over southern roads on Tuesday (September 29) when riding a tandem tricycle they covered fifty miles unpaced in 2 hours 23mins. 35secs., beating the previous record by 5mins. 35secs. They were handicapped by a strong north-east wind, cattle, and closed railway gates.

All world's motoring records from two hours up to twelve were broken on Wednesday (October 1) at Brooklands by Mr. Louis Costantini's 30 H. P. Sunbeam, which covered 1078 miles 460 yards adding 163 miles 1,616 yards to the previous twelve hours' record. Some laps were run at 95 miles per hour.

LAWN TENNIS.

Grass court lawn tennis is practically over, and the first of the hard court tournaments, which promise to be a feature of the winter, was begun at the Drive Club, Fulham, at the beginning of last week, and was practically completed on Saturday.

M. J. G. Ritchie, who, owing to illness, has not taken part in any previous tournament this season, contested the final of the men's singles with F. G. Lowe. The latter was far too good for him, and placed the ball with great skill. Ritchie was clean off his game and Lowe won in three straight sets.

The men's doubles, however, produced a very close match which lasted nearly three hours, but finally F. G. Lowe and a well-known player who disguised his identity under the pseudonym of "Swish" defeated Ritchie and C. P. Dixon by three sets to two after the score had been two sets all and four games all.

Ritchie, however, had some consolation by winning the mixed doubles in partnership with Mrs. O'Neill.

GOLF.

A sensation has been caused by the disgruntled utterances of Abe Mitchell, the artisan golfer, who has at length taken the plunge and entered the ranks of the professionals. Mitchell's complaint is that there is such snobbery among golf amateurs that unless one is what is called a "gentleman" he is presented with a frozen face. At first said Mitchell, I was treated extremely nicely. Gradually, however, the attitude became hostile, and at Westward Ho! in the amateur championship last year, things came to a climax. The way in which I was treated there showed me quite clearly that there was no place in so-called amateur golf for an artisan however.

There is another side to the question, they had the friendliest feelings towards Mitchell, and indeed have so still. The conduct of his friends, however, made it into a case question. This was particularly noticeable at Westward Ho! when Mitchell was playing Mr. John Ball. Every stroke that Mitchell played was loudly cheered. Every good stroke that Mr. John Ball played was received in silence, and when he missed a putt there were loud cheers.

Mitchell is now professional at Senning-on-Thames, and possibly everybody is happy.

The splendid new course at St. George's Hill, Weybridge, was formally opened on Thursday (October 2) when twelve of the leading professionals in England engaged in a medal round for money prizes amounting to £100 in the morning, while a team of the Oxford and Cambridge Golfing Society, receiving two holes for each pair, opposed the professionals in foursomes in the afternoon.

George Duncan, with a round of 71, won the first prize of £25, the revelling Mitchell making a successful professional bout by gaining the second prize of £20 with a round of 73. Alex. Hard, with 74, and Tom Ball, 75, were third and fourth. Duncan, in spite of the fact that he got round in 71, declared that the course was too difficult.

IRELAND TO SCOTLAND BY AIR.

Several members of the Royal Flying Corps flew from Newcastle, co. Down, to Stranraer on Oct. 2.

Captain Becke, commander, was the first to ascend, and he was followed by Captain Longcroft and Lieutenant Dawes. Captain Longcroft and Captain Becke, after resting at Stranraer, flew to the naval base at Montserrat.

A SIND VILLAGE MURDER.

News has been received in Bombay that the Hon. Mr. Bhurgari's uncle has been murdered in his village in Sind.

DRUGTAKERS' HAUNT.

TRAGEDY OF A PARISIENNE'S BRIEF LIFE.

The Paris correspondent of the "Standard" wired on Sept. 25:—
(The favourite summer villégiature, of Vesinet has been the scene of the

SIR FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY. CONGRATULATIONS ON HIS KNIGHTHOOD. IMPROVEMENT TRUST AND MAHIM.

A large number of the rate-payers of the "G." Ward of the Bombay Municipality assembled on Saturday night at Dadar to present an address to the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoj Currimbhoj congratulating him on the honor of knighthood conferred upon him by His Majesty the King-Emperor. Mr. A. M. Tod, President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation presided.

Dr. B. B. Dardarkar opened the proceedings by congratulating the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoj, after which a speaker expressed a hope that the Mahim development scheme would be dropped and that they would be left in undisturbed possession of their heritage.

THE ADDRESS.

The address was then read, in the course of which it was stated:—

As our representative in the Municipal Corporation of Bombay for the past nine years, we regard you as intimately associated with us so that an honor to you is a source of great pleasure to us. This honor, like the position you have achieved for yourself in the commercial world of India, is by common consent well-deserved and a fitting recognition of the efforts you have made on behalf of a great variety of movements designed to assist the progress of industry, education and the general well-being of the public. It has been our fortune to know you best in the humble sphere of municipal activities and we have always felt that, with a representative like yourself sitting in the Corporation, our interests are in the safest hands, and at the present time when the future of this Ward is a matter of uncertainty we can rest assured with feelings of lively satisfaction that you will ceaselessly identify yourself with our concerns and watch over us to our advantage. The needs of Mahim are well known to you, and we believe that, so long as you are ready to be our spokesman in the Corporation, they are known also to the other members of the Municipality who will have the opportunity of hearing from you a far more eloquent and reasoned statement of our ambitions than we could hope to give ourselves. It is a peculiar cause for congratulations that a man of such outstanding qualities as yourself should be devoted to municipal work and should in a life already much occupied find time for the details of local Government. The eminence to which you have attained, as a member first of the Bombay Legislative Council and afterwards as a member of the Imperial Legislative Council, and as one of the leading members of the commercial community, has not

were well aware that a comprehensive scheme for the betterment of their district had been placed before the Corporation by the Municipal Executive. He assured them that the matter would receive his earnest attention and he would leave nothing undone, to secure what was best in their interests from the economic, as well as the sanitary point of view. The sad want of open spaces in the city was recognised on all hands and in the scheme which was now before the Corporation's committee it was thought necessary to provide spaces in Mahim which would be adequate for the recreation of inhabitants, not only in the present or immediate future, but, so far as could be foreseen, for all times. He had no doubt that whatever fate the development scheme might meet with the provision of open spaces for recreation purposes would not be lost sight of as I am sure that owing to the excellence of the foreshore and the picturesqueness of the district, people from other wards of the city would prefer to go for air or recreation to Mahim. The other wants of the district were medical aid and primary education and he was glad to say that as regards the former, the people of Mahim would not be much inconvenienced as they were now when the King Edward Memorial Hospital was opened at Panel. As for primary education it had received great impetus of late owing to the additional facilities that had been offered since the Corporation took over the entire cost of primary education in the city. He was largely interested in the education of the children of workmen and he hoped that the introduction of free primary education would be accelerated if the people themselves would, unhesitatingly and of their own free will, come forward to take advantage of educational facilities placed in their way.

"A LITTLE BLEEDING."

The Chairman addressing the meeting said Sir Fazulbhoj, thoroughly deserved the great honor that had been conferred upon him. He doubted if they could have a better representative on the Corporation than Sir Fazulbhoj. A hope had been expressed at the meeting that the Mahim Development scheme would be dropped. But he (the speaker) thought that if in the general interests of the city, Mahim was squeezed a little, they should not mind it. An occasional bleeding did a lot of good sometimes and Mahim should not object to a little bleeding for the greater good of the city. Besides Sir Fazulbhoj would do his best to see that the ratepayers of the "G." Ward were not a drop more than was absolutely necessary.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman proposed by Dr. M. C. Javie, and to those present, proposed by Mr. V. A. Dabholkar, terminated the proceedings.

CHURCH CONGRESS.



The President—Dr. Talbot, Bishop of Winchester.

prevented you from considering the lot of the humblest of your many employees, as we have every side evidence of your far-seeing charity and constructive genius. Truly it can be said that there are few classes of our fellow subjects who are not the better for your wise and kindly actions and for the multifarious schemes which you have endowed, either with your counsel or with your wealth. To Mahomedans in particular you have been a generous guide, counsellor, and friend; but in giving of your best you have been fettered by no bonds of caste or creed and have shown down without loss of dignity or self-respect by the man who works for India and not for himself alone or for some narrow division of the entire community.

SIR FAZULBHOY'S REPLY.

The Hon. Sir Fazulbhoj replying to the address, said he had watched over the fortunes of the Mahim Ward with a sympathetic interest. He knew that its development had been either neglected or carried on in a haphazard manner. It had been like a step child both of the Improvement Trust and the Corporation. He was however glad to say that a change was gradually coming over the members of the Corporation in their dealings with the Mahim Ward, which was the most healthily situated of the areas as yet undeveloped. It was recognised that a large movement of population might be expected to grow in the district and this matter was now engaging the attention of the Bombay Corporation. While detracting nothing from the picturesqueness of the place, attempts should be made to improve the sanitation of the district. As far as he could see there were three principal needs of this district, namely, the provision for better housing, the desirability for better communication and the necessity of open spaces for purposes of recreation. They

SUICIDE BY ARSENIC POISONING.

On Saturday morning at the morgue, Mr. G. F. Chalk the Coroner held an enquiry regarding the death which occurred at the Goculas Tejpal Hospital of one Gaganath Harprasad a Hindu.

From the evidence it appears that the deceased had in his keeping a Hindu woman named Narani whom he assaulted for having left him and for which offence he (deceased) was prosecuted and fined Rs. 30 in September. That same evening the deceased chanced to meet Narani when an altercation arose between the two in the course of which the deceased beat Narani most brutally and assaulted her with a chopper. Narani was rescued by some lookers on and removed to the G. T. Hospital whilst the deceased was arrested by the Police and also taken to the same Hospital to be identified by Narani as being the man who assaulted her. When at the Hospital, strange to say, the deceased also suddenly took ill, began vomiting and hence was detained for treatment. He died three days later. It is alleged the deceased had asked the doctor for poison at the hospital and said that his illness was due to eating some sweets given to him by a woman.

Dr. James MacQueen, the House Surgeon, was of opinion that the deceased's death was due to arsenic poisoning. The Chemical Analyst after examining the contents of the deceased's stomach certified that traces of arsenic were found. The jury recorded a verdict of death due to arsenic poisoning.

HON. MR. A. K. GHUZZAVI.



Representative of the Bengal Mussalmans in the Imperial Legislative Council, was to have sailed for Hadjaz on the 17th instant in the steamer being refused a survey certificate. After discharging the religious obligation of an extended tour in Arabia, Syria and Palestine to traffic and also to collect correct information as to various hardships which Indian pilgrims have at present to undergo.

OUTWARD BOUND.

ELLERMAN LINE S.S. CITY OF LONDON.

The Ellerman Line s.s. City of London Commander Geo. Whish which left Liverpool on the 2nd October with the following passengers is due to arrive here during the night of Tuesday and her passengers will probably be landed in the Dock early next morning.

LIVERPOOL TO MARSEILLES.

Crookwell, Miss H.; Helma, Mr. F.; Macgregor, Miss P.; Ramsay, Mr. J. M. LIVERPOOL TO PORT SAID.

Davies, Mrs. H.; Robinson, Col. W. H. B.; Robinson, Mrs. and child.

LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY.

Adams, Mrs. and infant; Addison, Mr. T.; Ratcliffe, Rev. T. C.; Bailey, Mrs. two children and infant; Ball, Miss L. A.; Ball, Mrs. A. K.; 2 children, infant and child; Bennett, Mrs. V. K.; Black, Mr. A.; Brougham, Miss Maud; Brown, Mr. A.; Kemp, Mrs. and child; Brown, Mrs. child and nurse; Burbridge, Mr. Graham; Burbridge, Mrs. and child; Byrne, Capt. E. G.; Byrne, Mrs. and infant; Campbell, Major W. K.; Campbell, Mrs.; Cavanagh, Mrs. and child; Chalmers, Mr. J.; Cherry, Miss; Claxton, Mrs. child and infant; Claxton, Miss; Cogan, Mrs. and child; Collie, Miss; Collie, Miss A. A.; Conolly, Mr. E.; Crawford, Mrs. G.; Crew, Miss E.; Cunningham, Mr. J.; Dundee, Mrs. A. R.; England-McGowan, Miss G.; Ferguson, Mr. J. W.; Fyfe, Mr. J.; Fyfe, Mrs. and 2 children; Gage, Mr. E. T.; Garrett, Professor; Gilmore, Mrs.; Goss, Miss M.; Harman, Mrs.; Harman, Miss; Helm, Miss Dorothy; Henry, Miss E. G.; Hornbrook, Mr. N.; Hull, Miss; Irwin, Mrs. A.; Irwin, Miss; Jagose, Dr. J. R.; Johnson, Miss D.; Johnson, Mrs. and child; Kanny, Mr. N. E.; Kanny, Mrs. V. and child; Kanny, Mr. T.; Kanny, Miss; Kanny, Miss P.; Lamb, Mr. A. G.; Lamb, Mrs. and child; Lenwood, Rev. F.; Lenwood, Mrs.; McGregor, Miss H.; Marshall, Mr. G. and servant; Morgan, Mrs. A. M.; Kinnon, Miss C. E.; Osborne, Mr. W. E.; Paris, Capt. A. L.; Paris, Mrs. infant and nurse; Parker, Mrs. 2 infants; Paris, Mrs. and child; Phillips, Lieut. J. W.; Phillips, Mrs.; Plant, Miss; Read, Mr. F.; Rennie, Miss May; Roberts, Miss; Rolleston, Mrs.; Sedgwick, Mrs.; Simmonds, Miss A. T.; Slater, Mr. T.; Slater, Mrs. W. J.; Smith, Mrs. Geo.; Smith, Mrs. Luntley, infant and nurse; Smith, Miss F.; Leslie, Smith, Miss Wendy; Smith, Mr. H. and child; Stockwell, Mr. A. P.; Stockwell, Mrs. and child; Stockwell, Mrs. L.; Toomey, Mr. A.; Toomey, Mrs. and infant; Treacher, Mrs. Talbot, Miss A.; Unack, Mrs.; Urquhart, Mr. J. B.; Varley, Miss A.; Waller, Mr. A. P.; Walsh, Lieut. C. H.; Walker, Mrs. and child; Ward, Mr. H.; Ward, Mr. A.; Wildblood, Mrs. and infant; Wilkin, Mr. H.; Wood, Mr. R. Cecil; Young, Miss C. M.; Young, Miss.

LIVERPOOL TO KARACHI.

Balington, Mr. C.; Briggs, Mr. G. A.; Brooker, Mrs.; Bruce, Capt. C. E.; Bruce, Mrs. child; Burt, Mrs. and child; Byrne, Capt. E. G.; Ellinger, Mrs.; Ellinger, Miss; Fagan, Mrs. P. J.; Fagan, Miss A.; Forbes, Capt. E.; Forbes, Mrs.; Hewitt, Mrs.; Horrell, Mr. G. A.; Madden, Miss G.; Martin, Mrs. De Renzy, infant and nurse; Mason, Mrs. M.; Monck and child; Mellor, Capt. A.; Morgan, Mrs. G. H.; Nasereth, Miss; Newton, Miss E.; Raywood, Mr. H. F.; Skinner, Mrs. G. S. and nurse.

MARSEILLES TO PORT SAID.

Schoneemann, Mr. F. W.; Schoneemann, Mrs.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Anderson, Mrs. W. M.; Bailey, Major W. A.; Banks, Capt. P.; Barron, Mrs. E. S.; Basting, Miss; Bell, Mrs. R. C. and child; Bonner, Mr. W. P.; Bonner, Mrs.; Buckley, Capt. H. G.; Cameron, Mrs. H. A. and child; Campbell, Mr. R. H.; Campbell, Mrs. R. H.; Campbell, Miss; Carson, Miss J.; Clarendon, Miss; Clarke, Mr. H. G.; Clarke, Mrs. and infant; Coke, Mr. A. H.; Connor, Capt. F. P.; Creagh, Lieut.-Col. A. H.; D. Creagh, Mrs.; Curtis, Mrs. G. S.; Eaton, Mrs. and infant; Elliott, Miss E. J.; Harris, Mrs. and child; Fowler, Miss V.; Fraser, Mrs. J. H. R.; Fry, Brig.-General C. I.; Fry, Mrs.; Gordon, Mrs. P. J.; Gordon, Miss P. J.; Guinness, Dr. H.; Gratian, Hamer, Capt. J. A.; Hamer, Mrs. 2 infants and nurse; Hamilton, Capt. H. W.; Harris, Mrs.; Harris, Mrs. and infant; Jellett, Miss E. J.; Johnson, Mr. H. J.; Jones, Mrs. R.; Keary, General A. D. U.; Keary, Mrs.; Kelly, Mrs. and infant; Lang, Mrs. Hamilton; Levesey, Mrs.; Livesey, Miss E. J.; Morris, Miss A. J.; Marryat, Mr. N.; Marryat, Mrs.; Maxwell, Colonel; Mayne, Mr. A.; Mukerjee, Mr. K. C.; Nathan, Mr. W. H.; Neave, Mrs. E.; O'Connor, Mr. B. E.; O'Malley, Miss; Peppy, Hon. Mrs.; Peterson, Col. E. H.; Reid, Mr. W. J.; Reid, Mrs.; Rothfeld, Mr. E. O.; Rothfeld, Mrs.; Sherman, Mr. H. M.; Somerville, Mr. H. B.; Smith, Mr. H. G.; Smith, Mrs. Leslie and maid; Thornley, Mr. J. L.

TURKISH CONSUL-GENERAL. ENTERTAINED BY BOMBAY MAHOMEDANS.

FRIENDLY RELATIONS BETWEEN TURKEY AND BRITAIN.

The members of the Anjuman-e-Zia-ul-Islam were "At Home" on Saturday evening to meet His Excellency Halil Halid Bey, the Turkish Consul-General for India, when they took an opportunity of presenting him with an address in the name of the Mussalmans of Bombay. The function being the first of its kind was very largely attended there being present many leading representatives of the different sects. The Pir Sahab of Bagdad who is now staying in Bombay also attended. Kazi Mahomed Ali Murgay, Chief Kazi of Bombay presided.

Mr. M. T. Kaderbhoj, in opening the proceedings read several messages and letters received from the prominent members of the Community from the different parts of the country.

THE ADDRESS.

He then read the address which, among other things stated:—

We take Your Excellency's nomination as a good augury for the future advancement of the Mussalmans. As Your Excellency comes with a European reputation in the sphere of literature, we hope to receive much help from Your Excellency for the betterment of our social life, and we do hope and trust that by Your Excellency's presence in our midst the ties which bind the Mussalmans of this country to the Moslems of Turkey will be further strengthened. We always look upon His Imperial Majesty as the rightful Custodian of our holy places and the Fountain-head of our noble religion, and it is therefore in the order of things that we should manifest a lively and keen interest for our Khalif in anything that appertains to the Ottoman Government and its people. Our hearts went out to them in their last struggle in the Balkans and we naturally rejoice with them to see that Turkey has nearly regained her lost possessions in Thrace, including Adrianople, noted for its most magnificent Mosque of Sultan Salim. We pray that the Almighty may shower His choicest blessings on Turkey in the shape of everlasting Peace, in order that she may have time not only to reorganise and improve her vast and fertile territories of Asia Minor, but also those of Eastern Europe. It is our most heartfelt prayer that the Chancelleries of Europe including England—the traditional friends of Turkey—will give her not only moral but material support. In Your Excellency we find that westernized specimen of the Ottomans imbued with oriental culture, acquired in a truly Islamic spirit, and, therefore, we are fully confident that lasting benefits will accrue to the English and Ottoman Govern-

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS. THE EXCELSIOR.

The management of the Excelsior Cinematograph are to be congratulated on the excellence of the programme now running. The Egawa troupe of acrobats who seem to possess an inexhaustible store of wonders are doing some quite new tricks which are even better than before and their performance is well worth more than one visit. The picture side of the programme is also well represented by a number of good films, of which "The Best Revenge" is the most notable. It is a story which holds the interest of the audience from start to finish. The other pictures were equally good and there was hardly a dull moment throughout the programme.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

The America-India Cinema has a programme this week which contains quite a number of thrilling dramas. "The Cowboy Millionaire," is a picture which thrills and amuses by turns. "To the Aid of Stonewall Jackson" is another stirring drama. There are other fine pictures besides this. The great sensational drama "Protea" is shown nightly at the 8-15 to 9-45 show.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 17.

Sir Edward Mchagan is appointed a member of the Imperial Council, vice Mr. Kerr resigned.
Dr. S. C. Banerjee, Legal Assistant has one month's leave.

HOME.

Captain Fitzgerald I.M.S., is selected for appointment in the Jail Department in Bombay.

FOREIGN.

Major J. W. Grant I.M.S., is granted leave for twenty-one days.

COMMERCE.

Mr. C. H. Harrison I.C.S., Post-Master-General, Madras, is granted 3 months' privilege leave.

ARMY.

Lieutenant Colonel R. R. Vaughan becomes Cantonment Magistrate in the Punjab.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, A.M.S., Usme, 56th Pujabis is promoted Lieutenant-Colonel.

The following officers retire from the

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Dignasse, Mr. E. D.; Dignasse, Mrs.; Dinshaw, Mr. Eduljee and attendant; Ellis, Mr. T. P.; Ford, Capt. R. N.; Gough, Major H. A. K.; Gough, Mrs. Child and nurse; Harz, Mr. W.; Lucas, Lieut. H. C. M.; Lucas, Mrs.; McKenzie, Mrs. H. M.; 2 infants and nurse; Patel, Mr. G. C.; Patel, Mrs. Sarah; Mr. G. H. Skinner, Capt. H. T.; Skinner, Mrs.; Thompson, Mr. J.; Traill, Lieut. R. M.

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.

Grinston, Mrs. S. B.

HINDU UNIVERSITY FUND.

The following statement shows the amount of donations to the Hindu University received from 1st October to 15th October, 1913. The money still held by the Secretaries of District Committees or deposited in banks other than the Bank of Bengal—will be shown when received here or are transferred to the Bank of Bengal.

Brought forward, Rs. 27,33,343-4-9. L. Nanak Chand, Simla, Rs. 250; L. Ram Ratan, Simla, 250; B. Ram Das, Jaipur, 1; Messrs. Ram Lal and Gopi Lal Shaw, Dinapur, 55; collections from Channore, 39; collections from Moradabad, 401-1-6; collections from Bareilly, 31; collections from Gorakhpur, 50; collections from Rai Bareilly, 5-15-4; collections from Bikaner, 33; collections from Jodhpur, 1,500; collections from Meerut, 3,632; P. Sidheshwar Avasthi, Lucknow, 5; P. Kishore Lal, Cawnpore, 3; J. Jaudoe Tewari, Fyzabad, 101; L. Ram Bhajan, Unao, 6; B. Mathura Pd., Gorakhpur, 5; Clarity, Tamsar, Nagpur, 5; total Rs. 27,40,724-4-9. Revaluation of perpetual annuities of Rs. 48,000 granted by Jodhpur, Kashmir and Bikaner Darbar at 3 1/2 per cent., 13,71,428; grand total Rs. 41,12,401-8-4.

DR. PAGE AND UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENTS.

Dr. Page, the United States Ambassador, speaking at Toynebe Hall during the mail week, said that the first University settlement, and the idea was so good that it was quickly taken up by his countrymen. There were as many as 400 settlements in the United States, and every one of them sprang from Toynebe Hall. At Pittsburgh that day National Federation of Settlements would hold a memorial service to Canon Barnett, the founder of settlements and late Warden of Toynebe Hall.

It was to express for his countrymen engaged in that work and himself the appreciation of that great man's work that he came there that night, said Dr. Page, and it was a very happy coincidence that while he was doing that representatives of the settlements in his own country were holding a reverent service in memory of Canon Barnett.

About one hundred years of peace had elapsed, Dr. Page continued, and there would be millenniums of peace henceforth, "it being simply unthinkable that the same great race which lives on each side of the ocean should ever so seriously disagree as to think for one wild moment of the barbaric way in which difficulties used to be solved."

Cecil Rhodes and a Clerk.

A new book on Cecil Rhodes gives an excuse for a story about him which may be new to England, says the "Manchester Guardian". Rhodes's masterfulness and sense of importance met with little opposition as a rule, but a little German clerk in the Transvaal Government offices at Johannesburg before the war once taught him a lesson. "Please attend to me at once," thundered the Colossus; "I can't wait." "When your turn comes, mister," replied the clerk. "Confound you, man, don't you know who I am?" asked Rhodes. "Oh, yes, I know you; but don't worry about me," was the clerk's unruffled reply. "If you were in Cape Town I'd have you discharged at once," roared the great man. "Yes," said the clerk, very coolly, "I've heard they discharge people in Cape Town for doing their duty. But this isn't Cape Town—this is a Republic."

FAMOUS GOLFERS IN AMERICA.



From left to right:—Ray, Franc's Guimet and Vardon.
Mr. Guimet, the American Champion who is aged twenty, defeated Ray and Vardon at Brookline.

ments; and also that there will prevail social and religious harmony between the Indian and Turkish Mussalmans, and that Your Excellency's advent will contribute to the commercial prosperity of the community, that it may guarantee the opening of the Bagdad Railway, so that there may be greater into communication between the Mussalmans of India and those of Turkey, resulting in the common welfare of both.

In conclusion it is our most earnest and devout prayer that the Imperial Mission, which Your Excellency has so large-heartedly undertaken, may be crowned with the most complete success, and that the Almighty Providence may spare Your Excellency for years to come for the advancement of the Faith of Islam, for the greater glorification of millions of the Faithful holding aloft the Standard of Islam and carrying to its utmost realization those legitimate aspirations of the Mussalmans living under the benign rule of His Majesty the King-Emperor of India.

The address was then enclosed in a beautiful little silver casket and presented to His Excellency by the Chairman.

THE CONSUL'S REPLY.

His Excellency then made a brief reply. He thanked the Mussalmans of India for the kindness shown to him that evening and said he would try his best in promoting their welfare. Referring to that part of the address which dealt with the relations between Turkey and England, he said that the two Powers had always been, still were and would always be great friends and he was glad that the Mussalmans of India realised it. With regard to commerce he addressed them as Indians and not as Mussalmans and asked them to do their utmost in promoting the commercial prosperity of the East. He also conveyed to them the message of His Majesty the Sultan, namely, that he would always pray for the welfare and prosperity of the Mussalmans of India. He once again thanked them for the great honour done to him.

His Excellency and other prominent guests were then garlanded and they dispersed after partaking of refreshments.

RAILWAY.

Mr. Izat is appointed Superintendent of the works, Sara Sarajgunj Railway.

Mr. P. Watkins, Officiating Assistant Engineer, is posted to the Sara Sarajgunj Railway.

Mr. A. A. Richardson, officiating Junior Inspector of Railways, circle No. 5, is transferred to the North Western Railway, Mr. Lovell holding the charge of circle No. 5 in addition to his own duties.

A NOTORIOUS OLD OFFENDER.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Karnik charged an old offender, Govind Luxmon, with house-breaking and theft of a trunk belonging to one Soma Baloo. It appears that on the 13th instant, the accused, who is a notorious burglar with several previous convictions broke into the house of Soma at Bhandari Street during his absence and was walking away with a steel trunk when he was stopped and seized by two Hindu women in the passage. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and answering to five previous convictions was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and to report his residence to the Police for three years after his release.

FOR HEALTH—COMFORT—ECONOMY.

AERTEX

AERTEX CELLULAR is composed of small cells in which air is always enclosed, forming a protective layer to the skin; while owing to the ventilated structure of the clothing, any surplus heat and perspiration can readily escape.

CELLULAR

NEGLIGE SHIRTS 6 for Rs. 24
DRESS SHIRTS 6 " Rs. 33
UNDERWEAR Per Suit Rs. 5

AGENTS for GENUINE CELLULAR.

CLOTHING

IF UNABLE TO CALL, WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PATTERN BOOK.

ASQUITH & LORD LTD
Gentlemen's Outfitters

OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER
BOMBAY.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act, VI of 1882, on 21st December 1911.)

Authorized Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 30,00,000
Called Up Capital	Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 1,00,000

The Hon'ble Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.R. (Chairman.)
CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
DEPOSITS: 12 months' deposits are made at 4½ per cent. per annum Rates shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

The following figures of the working capital show the Bank's Progress for the first 12 months of 1913:

1st January 1912	Rs. 48,00,000
30th April	Rs. 48,77,000
31st July	Rs. 49,50,000
31st December	Rs. 49,50,000

Purchase and sale of securities at best rates available effected at ¼ per cent commission. Detailed rules and other particulars on application.

HEAD OFFICE:—Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENCIES:—Calcutta, Delhi, Amritsar and Karachi.
Manager:—S. N. POCHKHA WADWALLA, C.A.I.B. (London.)

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Head Office:—BOMBAY.

Annual Premiums, payable throughout Life, to assure Rs. 1,000 at Death.

Age next birth.	With Profits.
day.	Rs. a.
20	21-10
25	24-2
30	27-4
35	31-5
40	36-11
45	43-14

These Premiums would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only.
Prospectus and Proposal Forms may be obtained from—

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.

THE EAST AND WEST

INSURANCE CO., LD.

The requisite deposit has been placed with the Government of India.

RELIABLE LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICE.

PREMIUMS VERY LOW.

Agents Wanted.

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Secretaries,

THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE CO., LTD.,

19, Bank St., Fort, BOMBAY.

DURABILITY SPEED ECONOMY.

THESE ARE THE OUTSTANDING FEATURES OF THE 4 CYLINDER 30 HORSE POWER OVERLAND CARS.

PERFECTLY SPRUNG.

PERFECT LUBRICATION.

PERFECTION OF COMFORT

THE EMPRESS OF THE ROAD. WRITE TO US FOR FULL SPECIFICATION AND ARRANGE WITH US FOR DEMONSTRATION. THE OVERLANDS COMPLETELY EQUIPPED AND READY FOR THE ROAD.

NOTE THE ADDRESS
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY.

35, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

I am, as it were, a sort of connecting link between Haileybury and Competition, and claim to be in close touch with the civilians of to-day. I have a son now in the Service. It is not likely, therefore, that I should labour under any prejudice against it. On the contrary, whatever bias I may have is in its favour.

Sir Henry's position, therefore, as a friendly critic of the Indian Civil Service is unassailable. He declares that the old constitution has long shown symptoms of decay, a fact apparent to everybody, we think, outside of the Service itself, and, probably, to a good many inside it,—and that several attempts to galvanise it into fresh life have proved a failure. But, as a body, the Service itself has set its face against any change which is likely to deprive it of, or curtail, some of its powers, prerogatives or privileges, and as reform is improbable from within, it must be forced from without, that is to say, by the force of public opinion which alone can cut the Gordian knot. We have on several occasions pointed out that the union of Judicial and Executive functions in the same person is an anomaly, which may lead, and has often led, to intolerable scandals and abuses, besides making the existence of an independent judiciary almost impossible. Then consider the age at which I. C. S. men are given magisterial powers,—greater than any possessed by corresponding officials in any civilised country! The "boy magistrate" must be abolished, and no reason has been, or can be, adduced in favour of the perpetuation of such a class of functionaries, and only those persons should be vested with magisterial and judicial powers whose age, training and experience afford some guarantee for the proper exercise of authority. No such guarantee at present exists. In Sir Henry's words, "the whole training of a civilian in India unfits him for judicial work."

Patience and discrimination, respect for the forms of the law, rigid impersonality to rumour and to outside report,—these are some of the qualifications which are the essential attributes of the judicial office. Can anybody honestly assert that Civilian judges, as a body, possess these qualifications? In India there is no statutory obligation to sentence a murderer to death; but, as Sir Henry points out, in 1911 there were 779 convictions in which a death sentence was passed, and in no less than 40 per cent. of these cases it was held either by the High Court or by Government that the capital sentence was inappropriate. If this is so in murder cases, where the judge has to exercise extreme judicial caution, it is easy enough to imagine the failures of justice that must not infrequently occur in cases of lesser moment which never come up on appeal at all. The solution of the problem lies, as India has been saying with a unanimous voice for a greater number of years than we care to count, in the exclusive recruitment of judicial officers from among trained lawyers. How the Royal Commission will solve these acute problems remains to be seen, but every indication points to the fact that the Indian Civil Service will have to be replaced by a more liberal and popular system which will avoid its defects.

Mr. Fielding-Hall's contribution, which bears the sensational heading "The Danger in India," is of a quite different character to that of Sir Henry Cotton and bears a strong family resemblance to Mr. Geoffrey Cookson's article "Why is there Disloyalty in India?" which appeared in the pages of the same Review in the previous month. Mr. Fielding-Hall spent twenty-seven years in Burma, from which province he retired as a Deputy Commissioner. Before he joined the Commission, he had had an adventurous career. He went round the world in a sailing ship, he was a coffee planter in the Wynaad, and was some years in Upper Burma before the war during which time he must have gained a rare knowledge of Burma and its people. He has written several charming books on that province, two of which,—"The Soul of a People," and "A People at School,"—still have a considerable vogue. But he has had no official experience in India, and his claim to speak for India, which is, from almost every point of view, fundamentally different from Burma, cannot be accepted as authoritative. In his very first paragraph he puts himself out of court by his sweeping statements: "The discontent (in India) does not decrease nor can it do so. It is not sporadic but universal, and, though it has its crests and troughs, it has no ebb but flows unceasingly." Again, "She (India) can no longer bear our rule. It galls her, and she resents it. She waits now for the opportunity, and, given that, she will depart from us—will we or will we not." This is exactly in the style of the clap-trap of a class of writers, who, without intending it, prove to be India's greatest enemies. There are, however, some apposite remarks about the Civil Service which, although somewhat hysterical in tone, are not so wholly incorrect as the generalisations reproduced above. "India dislikes our rule," Mr. Fielding-Hall declares, "because it hurts her, and the reason

that it hurts her is that it has become bad. It has for fifty years or so grown more harsh, more unsympathetic, and more pedantic. India, on the other hand, has grown." "The failure of the Civil Service has for long been growing increasingly evident. It has been evident not only to Indians, and non-official Englishmen, but to the Government itself." While the writer condemns the present constitution of the Service, he also condemns the proposal to appoint more Indians in it on the fatuous assumptions that it is "distasteful" to the people to be "handed over to Indian civilians, whether of their own race or not," and, that such appointments are against "all the English commercial and industrial interests of the country." But the writer has no programme of reform to offer, except the grandiloquent, but vague, remedy that "only the humanity that is in touch with humanity and not paper" can regain India. How is this "humanity" to be secured? Is it to be a purely English humanity to be recruited haphazard? Or by competition, or what kind of test? And are Indians to be permanently kept in the background of the public service? These questions Mr. Fielding-Hall does not answer.

TRAGEDIES OF THE SEA.

The Volturno has become a derelict. She is said to be making a knot an hour and is liable to float indefinitely, a danger to Atlantic shipping. Had it not been for the wonderful service performed by wireless telegraphy it is probable that of the 850 odd passengers and crew not one would have been left to tell the story of this terrible disaster, for the sea was too rough for the boats when lowered, and although some might have got away on rafts when the deck of the burning ship became untenable it is doubtful whether any of the occupants would have been picked up by passing vessels before death from hunger, thirst and exposure overtook them. Clark, Russell, and other nautical novelists have replenished their pages with stories concerning derelict ships which are far less awe-inspiring than the sad picture that must be presented by the charred hull of this ill-fated emigrant steamer, as it lobs laboriously to and fro on the Atlantic billows. Wireless telegraphy brought succour to the survivors of this grim tragedy and full accounts of the catastrophe have already been published. Had it been otherwise, however, the blackened skeleton of the vessel might have been the solitary witness, and the manner in which the passengers and crew perished might have been added to those profound mysteries which abound in the annals of marine navigation.

One of the most remarkable of these problematic derelicts was the American brigantine, Marie Celeste, which has given ample scope, through a number of years, to facile pens and elastic imaginations. She sailed from Boston, Mass., in 1876, or thereabouts, carrying the master's wife, a little daughter and seventeen of a crew, all told. All went well with her, apparently, on the passage to Mediterranean ports, with a general cargo; but when she entered the classic Straits of Gibraltar her manoeuvres were so peculiar that suspicion was aroused and she was boarded by a party of officials from the shore. It was then found that she had been abandoned, the cause of this abandonment being inexplicable. All sail was set; her boats still hung from the davits; the ship's papers were in the captain's cabin; a freshly cooked, half-eaten meal was on the table; everything was in order, from bow to stern, below and aloft. She had been spoken a few weeks before in mid-Atlantic by the sailing vessel Highlander, when all was reported well. And she had been mysteriously transformed into a derelict. Sailors, with strong imaginations, which most sailors possess,—declared that, shortly after this "speaking," some huge, uncanny monster of the deep had swept all hands into the sea. Other attempts were made to solve the problem, even less credible, but the facts remain that from that time to this, not a vestige of the crew, the master, his wife and child have been discovered.

Another remarkable instance was that of the Resolute, which was abandoned off the shores of Melville Island in 1854, and had drifted during the best part of twelve months through Barrow Strait, Lancaster Sound and Baffin's Bay, until she was eventually discovered and taken in tow, forty miles from Cape Mercy, by Captain Boddington, of the American whaler, George Henry. The marine authorities of the United States took possession of this famous derelict on her arrival at an Atlantic port. They spared neither pains nor expense in refloating her. They sent her eventually across the Atlantic as a present to the British nation, and she was received on her arrival by Queen Victoria and several members of the Royal Family. In November, 1901, on a fine Sunday afternoon, a drifting derelict was sighted by the barque Erin's Isle of Liverpool in 30 S. 25 W. She proved to be the burnt-out hull of the iron barque Norfolk Island of Glasgow. The coal cargo of the vessel had caught fire while on the passage from Leith to Cape Town, and the crew were compelled to leave her. When thus abandoned the ship had drifted on to the rocky ledges of the island of Tristan d'Acunha. She was refloated by the tide and had travelled

slowly for eight hundred miles until captured by the Erin's Isle. Two years later the schooner Tasman was picked up in a derelict condition by the steamship Cossack of North Shields, 250 miles or so from Corunna. This 99-ton prize was laden with salt fish to the value of about £4,000. Her voyage was from Newfoundland to Portugal. The vessel was in excellent condition when taken in tow. "On the table in the aft cabin an open Bible was found, and a clock overhead was ticking unconcernedly. In 1904 the British iron barque Dumfriesshire foundered off the west coast of New Caledonia; yet, curiously enough, she was eventually refloated by a heavy tide and made her way unaided into a neighbouring harbour. In August, 1872, the derelict and dismantled Glenaloon was sighted in mid-Atlantic by the schooner Lancaster. Several skeletons were found on board, the crew having doubtless died of starvation, for not a scrap of food could be discovered. In December, 1891, the Norwegian barque Thekla became waterlogged in the North Atlantic, and for more than two weeks the crew were almost without food, the only fresh water obtainable being derived from the dew that settled on the rigging in the early morning. All save four perished miserably. One of these was killed and eaten by his companions and when the three survivors were sent to Hamburg they were tried for murder but were acquitted. How many of these tragedies of the sea might have been averted had the use of wireless telegraphy been known in the days in which they occurred? Surely no scientific discovery of recent years is comparable to that of Marconi in the incalculable benefits it has rendered, and can render to humanity.

DAY BY DAY.

The Akola Disaster.

In connection with the cases arising out of the railway collision at Boregaon station on the G. I. P. Railway, the case of Guard Bezoni of the goods train is still pending a second appeal in the Sessions Court at Akola and the Judicial Commissioner's Court at Nagpur. Mr. Murzban, barrister, has been engaged by the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants for arguing the appeals. The Nagpur Court has ordered Bezoni to be released on bail, pending the hearing of the second appeal. In the Sessions Court at Akola, the Judge who heard Bezoni's first appeal quashed the Magistrate's conviction on the ground that the evidence led in the Magistrate's Court amply proved that the brakeman lamps were burning at the time the collision took place. But the Sessions Judge held that Bezoni could not have left detonators to protect the rear of his train, and therefore had been guilty under General Rule 86 with Rule 9 of the G. I. P. Railway Working Instructions, Part I. In the second appeal to the Judicial Commissioner's Court at Nagpur, one of the grounds taken up by Mr. Murzban is that General Rule 86 does not and cannot apply to Bezoni's train while it was waiting outside the distant signal for the signal to be lowered to admit that train. Another point made in this second appeal is that the distant signal at Boregaon was lowered for the waiting goods train and not for the passenger train, as found by the First Appellate Court of the Sessions Judge at Akola, as there is no evidence, on record to that effect.

Mosquitoes in Karachi.

It is of interest to note, from Major Glen Liston's Report referred to yesterday in this column, that in discussing measures for the suppression of mosquitoes in Karachi, Dr. Mhasker points out that, compared with most places where mosquito destruction has been attempted, Karachi presents many advantages. The town is comparatively small, the mosquito-breeding places are all artificial, there are no water-courses, the rainfall is negligible, 5 to 7 inches per annum, the soil is sandy and porous, the heat of the sun is great, so that pools of water dry quickly. But in contrast to these natural advantages there is the poverty, ignorance and carelessness of the people. He shows, however, that the great difficulty to be faced in the campaign against mosquitoes in Karachi is the insufficient and intermittent water-supply which compels persons to store water for domestic purposes in their houses, for it is in these collections of water the mosquito larvae are found. The water-supply of Karachi has been improved in the past, but an even more abundant and continuous supply is immediately required as to enable the inhabitants of the town to dispense with the use of gharras and wells which Dr. Mhasker found were the most common breeding places of mosquitoes. Dr. Mhasker has made a number of suggestions for the suppression of mosquitoes in Karachi, but the cost of the scheme is such that the present outlay on the Health Department of the city would be doubled because of mosquito destruction alone.

Bengal Grand Trunk Canal.

The Bengal Grand Trunk Canal project, which has been fully described in Mr. O. C. Lees' excellent report published a few days ago, is one of the biggest engineering schemes which has been taken in hand in that presidency. The project, which has been the subject of a most careful inquiry for some years, is briefly, to connect Calcutta with the system of waterways which intersects Eastern Bengal and to canalise Tolly's Nullah. The Grand Trunk Canal is expected to give a great impetus to the inland river traffic, and Mr. Lees shows that, in the sixth year after the completion of the project, which is expected to cost a little more than two crores and eighteen lakhs, the net revenue will amount to more than ten lakhs, equivalent to a return of 4.75 per cent; and that, in the tenth year, this return on the outlay would rise to 5.13 per cent, while, by the end of the thirtieth year, there would be a surplus revenue of more than two lakhs of rupees. The Bengal Chamber has given the scheme its approval and calculates that the steamer traffic in the first year of the working of the canal may safely be put at

456 lakhs of maunds, rising in the tenth year to 680 and bringing in, at a toll rate of Re. 1 per 100 maunds, a revenue of more than four and a half lakhs in the first year, rising by steady gradation to more than six lakhs in the tenth.

Tolly's Nullah.

Anyone who has ever lived in Calcutta is aware of the present insanitary condition of Tolly's Nullah, the thin stream of muddy water on the outskirts of the eastern side of the city. The condition, bad enough at present, will, Mr. Lees points out, be ten times worse when the boat canal reservoir is closed and the Nullah begins to silt up. The filth that the water collects as the flood-tide sweeps up the Nullah is now carried in great part into the boat canal, and is diffused, so to say, over that reservoir and the dock basins. When the boat canal is closed, Kaighat, which will then be on the dead end of the Nullah and which is densely packed with tenements of all kinds extending right up to its bank, will come within the danger-zone of the putrid atmosphere when that part of the stream degenerates into a foul and stagnant ditch. The canalisation of the Nullah is certain to confer great benefits on the inhabitants of Calcutta, and of Kaighat in particular, by materially improving the sanitary conditions of a large area of land which now suffers from congested drainage and, consequently, malignant types of cholera and malaria.

Our Telegraphs.

One of the most interesting Blue-books in this country is the annual report of the Indian Telegraph Department. We learn from the one issued the other day by Mr. Maxwell that there were, as reported in our telegram at the time, nearly sixteen million messages transmitted by the Department during 1912-13, that the total revenue was over a crore and a half, while the expenditure was little over a crore and a quarter.

The telegraph system was extended by the erection of 1,234 miles of line and 11,691 miles of wire and cable, and at the close of the year consisted of 78,802 miles of line and 3,11,634 miles of wire and cable, of which 36,557 miles of wire and cable were used by railways, 9,361 for canals, 19,429 for telephone exchanges and private lines and 195,557 miles for departmental purposes. The number of inland telegraphic messages sent during the year was 15,98,490, and the telegraph charges on these amounted to Rs. 2,42,174 as compared with Rs. 435,697 and Rs. 2,06,337 during the previous year, the increases amounting to 16.23 per cent. and 17.36 per cent., respectively. The receipts from foreign telegrams, the receipts declined. This result was principally due to a reduction in charges.

An interesting piece of news which the report gives is that eye-letting for envelopes have just been manufactured in the Telegraph workshops at Alipore, Calcutta. These machines will come into use very shortly, replacing the present gummed envelopes for messages and thus returning to the old practice of sending them out in eye-letted covers.

Lord Islington.

Lord Islington will be the guest at first of Mr. W. M. Hailey, Chief Commissioner, when the Public Services Commission meets at Delhi. Mr. Hailey has been given the famous Metcalfe House at the end of Alipore Road towards the Ridge, as his official residence.

"The Hindustan Review."

"The Hindustan Review" for September, just received, is an excellent number, containing several well-written and thoughtful articles. The place of honour is given to "Indian Progress and Anglo-Indian Opinion," by Mr. Bishan Narayan Dhar, Barrister-at-law, the trend of which is that there is a growing estrangement among Indians and Anglo-Indians and that the chances of conflict between the rulers, and the ruled are becoming more and more marked every day—an article somewhat pessimistic in tone and unconvincing. Among other interesting articles are "The passing of the Shah," by the late Mr. Angus Hamilton; "European Intercourse with India after the Christian Era," by Mr. Prafulla Chandra Ghose, M.A., a historical survey of Roman trade with India; a biographical and critical sketch by Mr. Shumboo Chunder Dey, B.L., of Sir Robert Chambers, one of the four judges of the old Supreme Court of Calcutta on its first establishment, in which there is a good deal of interesting information about Warren Hastings; and an essay on "Scientific Research in India," by Professor Ferzoud-din Murad, M.Sc., who advocates the introduction of a thorough scientific curriculum in all schools, which, the writer declares, is the only way for the diffusion of scientific love among the masses and the only means of creating an atmosphere of science.

Rapacious Australian Doctors.

Remarkable statements are published in the Australian Press as to the improper advantage taken of the small-pox scare by the medical profession in seeking to amass large fees for vaccination. Thus the "Catholic Press" says:—

But to their disgrace, be it said, several doctors have taken advantage of the outbreak to reap a golden harvest. Having by some means obtained a supply of lymph which has been denied to other doctors, they have demanded exorbitant fees, as much as two guineas for a service that requires no time and with business increasing instead of diminishing. If any skill, one well-known doctor, we are assured, asked four guineas, but on the consideration that a party of friends submitted themselves to him, he came down to two guineas each. Such conduct is a disgrace to the medical profession. It is as heartless as that of the ghoulish undertakers who used to meet and drink toasts to death during the great plague in London.

Doctors Making Fortunes.

The Auckland "Herald" of the 28th July inserted the following:—

Many doctors are making fortunes. One well-known city surgeon, with past experience of similar "scars," ordered all the lymph on sight from Melbourne when the first case was discovered. Then he waited. For the last fortnight he has, with the aid of a couple of assistants, averaged 1,000 vaccinations a day. He charges from 5s. to 10s. 6d., according to the amount of the patient. This works out at £250 a day. His vaccine costs him 2s. 10d. a day, and up to the present he had netted between £5,000 and £6,000 from the outbreak, with business increasing instead of diminishing. Surely, it is an ill wind that blows nobody good. Other doctors are just as willing to take money, but they cannot get the lymph. Some are charging two guineas a time a guinea, while the usual charge is 10s. 6d. It is extortion, of course, but so many people are so thoroughly frightened that they will pay anything so long as they are vaccinated.

Other papers have alleged that certain doctors obtained large supplies of public lymph at 1s. per tube and re-sold them to other doctors at 6s. 8d. per tube.

NAVAL ARMAMENTS.

MR. CHURCHILL'S STRIKING SPEECH.

NEW OFFER TO GERMANY

PROPOSAL FOR AN INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT.

A NAVAL HOLIDAY FOR EUROPE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Mr. Churchill made an important speech at Manchester to-day on the subject of the Navy. At the outset he expressed on behalf of the Admiralty and the Navy the keen sorrow at the Zeppelin disaster.

He proceeded to comment on the disquietude aroused by expenditure on naval armaments which was higher now than ever before, while next year it would be higher still. His intention was to keep within the narrowest limits the misdirection of human energy involved by this and other countries in preparations for war, but if the existing burdens were to be relieved it must be by international agreement. Our relations with Germany had greatly improved without the loss of our friendships with other countries. "The moment ought, therefore, not to be unfavourable for one taking up the friendly reference to the question of naval holiday which is to be found in the German Chancellor's speech. We seem to have reached a point where the relations of the Great Powers, however amicable they may have become, produce no effect on their warlike preparations.

"FOUR GREAT SHIPS TO GERMANY'S TWO."

"The proposal which I put forward in the name of His Majesty's Government is quite simple. Apart from the Canadian ships or their equivalent, apart from anything that may be required by new developments, we should lay down four great ships to Germany's two. Now we say, while there is plenty of time, in all friendship and sincerity to our great neighbour Germany, 'If you will postpone the beginning of your two ships for twelve months, we will postpone the beginning of our four ships in absolutely good faith for exactly the same period.' (Cheers). That would mean a complete holiday for one year."

IF EUROPE TOOK A NAVAL HOLIDAY.

"This holiday would be as far as the big ships are concerned between Britain and Germany. That would mean the saving of nearly six millions for Germany and nearly twelve millions for Great Britain while the relative strengths of the two countries would be absolutely unchanged. It would not be possible to stand still for a whole year unless the other Powers could be persuaded to do likewise; but suppose Great Britain and Germany took the lead in approaching the other great European Powers, there should be good prospects of success. If Austria and Italy do not build, the obligation will be removed from France and Great Britain, and the fact that the Triple Alliance was building no ships would make this proposal possible without the slightest danger or risk." Was it not likely, pursued Mr. Churchill, that this great and memorable event would also produce its effect on the naval construction of the United States and of Japan? "By such a policy, a vast treasure of crores of millions would be rescued for the progress of mankind. Even if the policy failed, they would make an impression on the minds of Europe which would be wholly beneficial and would not fail to produce fruits in future years. That is the proposal I make for 1914, or, if 1914 is considered too near, then I make it for 1915. I am quite impervious to the objections which no doubt will be raised by the great armament firms in this and other countries; but they must be servants, not masters.

"Some will blame me for the proposals, but let them mock. I am convinced it is necessary for the welfare, even for the endurance of our civilisation and the structure of society in Europe, that this question of armaments shall be openly discussed not only by diplomatists and Governments but by Parliaments and peoples."

DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 17.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught have sailed for Canada.

ALBANIAN INTEGRITY.

WITHDRAWAL OF SERBIAN TROOPS.

AUSTRIA'S EMPHATIC DEMAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VIENNA, Oct. 18.

The Austro-Hungarian Charge d'Affaires in Belgrade has been instructed to inform Serbia most emphatically in diplomatic form, that the Serbian troops must immediately evacuate Albania.

GERMAN REPRESENTATIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Germany has also made emphatic representations to Serbia to withdraw her troops from Albania immediately.

THE SULZER SCANDAL.

COURT VOTES FOR HIS REMOVAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ALBANY, Oct. 17.

The Court has voted by 43 to 12 in favour of the removal of Mr. Sulzer from the Governorship.

The Court was unanimously of opinion that Mr. Sulzer should not be disqualified from holding office in future, and dismissed, for lack of decisive evidence on the counts charging him with larceny in speculating with the campaign funds, bartering political influence, using his position to influence the price of stocks and attempting to intimidate legislators.

SUCCESSOR APPOINTED.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.

Mr. Martin Glynn has been sworn in as Governor of New York in place of Mr. Sulzer.

The latter characterises his dismissal as a farce, as political lynching, and as the consummation of a deep-laid political plot.

AMERICAN ARRESTED AT VIENNA.

CHARGE OF ASSISTING RECRUITS TO EMIGRATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VIENNA, Oct. 18.

Sensation was caused to-day by the arrest of an American citizen, Mr. Altman, manager of the Canadian-Pacific Company's branch and three of the Company's employees on charges of assisting the emigration of thousands of recruits before the latter had served their period in the Army. The police have closed the Company's branches throughout Austria and impounded their books and correspondence.

The British and American Embassies have intervened.

VIENNA, Oct. 19.

The police have arrested Herr Blaustein, manager of the Imperial Tourist Agency, which is also the agency of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The police have paid domiciliary visits to the agencies of eight other shipping companies.

SOMALILAND DISASTER.

MONUMENT TO COMMANDANT OF CAMEL CROPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 18.

At a meeting presided over by Lord Dunsford, it was decided to erect a simple monument to the late Commandant Corfield in a square at Berbera, if permission were granted by the Colonial Office.

INDIAN DETACHMENT TO BERBERA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 18.

The 73rd Carnatic Infantry have been detailed to provide a detachment to proceed to Berbera, in relief of a detachment of the 18th Infantry stationed there. The relieving detachment will embark on the R. I. M. S. Hardinge at Bombay during the current month.

LIVERPOOL TRAIN SMASH.

NEGLIGENT SIGNALMAN'S ADMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 18.

At the Board of Trade enquiry into the Liverpool train accident, the signalman accepted the responsibility. He admitted that he had allowed his boy assistant to attend to the block instruments, which is forbidden in the company's rules.

WELSH COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 18.

H. M. the Queen has given £200, Queen Alexandra £100 and the Duke of Connaught £50 to the Cardiff fund.

LONDON LETTER.

PRINCE ARTHUR AND THE CITY.

A SOCIETY SENSATION.

HUMBLE HOTEL EMPLOYEE BECOMES A PEERESS.

MARRIAGE OF MISS SACKVILLE-WEST.

THE NEW LORD MAYOR.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Oct. 3.

Arrangements for Prince Arthur of Connaught's wedding have been considerably altered; but it is not likely that further change will be made. The Prince of Wales will not, after all, support the bridegroom, who will have the Duke of Connaught on one side and the Crown Prince of Sweden on the other. The King, who will give the bride away, will act as a supporter, with the Princess Royal. There will be three processions, one for the clergy, one for the bridegroom and his supporters, and one for the bride and her supporters. The ceremony will be comparatively plain; even the arrival of their Majesties and other Royalties being as informal as is possible with such exalted persons.

In the meanwhile Prince Arthur has been waited on by the Lord Mayor of London, and arrangements have been made for a formal presentation of an address. The Prince's relationship with the City has always been a close one; indeed, to some extent he seems to have inherited the position of the late Duke of Cambridge in this respect. That hard-working Royalty, was perhaps, the greatest friend the Corporation ever had among the present Royal family. Early next year Prince Arthur is to be admitted a freeman of the City, for which the preliminary arrangements are already under discussion. In view of the presentation of the address on the occasion of the marriage in a gold casket, the usual custom of enclosing the freedom in a casket will be dispensed with; the words simply being endorsed on vellum.

LADY DE FREYNE'S PEERAGE.

The social event of the week has undoubtedly been the entry of Lady de Freyne to the peerage. To the death of the late Lord de Freyne I referred in my last letter, and by the succession of his son, his wife, another beautiful woman of humble origin, joins the ranks of the aristocracy. It was at a well-known London hotel that the new peer, then Mr. Arthur Reginald French married Annabel Angus, an employee of the establishment. The bridegroom was at the time a lieutenant in the Royal Fusiliers and was twenty-three years of age. His bride was a Scotch girl, the daughter of a crofter in Aberdeenshire. On the death of her father the family moved from Rhynie to Rothes, where Miss Angus helped her mother to manage a hotel. Thence she came to London. Lady de Freyne is a distinguished looking, as well as beautiful woman. The de Freynes are of the same family as that of Lord French, and used to spell the name with two small 'f's. As a matter of fact there is no reason why Lord French should use the double 'f', it being merely a survival of the time when two small letters were used universally to express a capital. The Frenches are by no means a mushroom family, and have played an important part in the history of Ireland. The first recorded members of the family was Walter French, who settled in the town of Galway in the first quarter of the fifteenth century. Patrick French, at the end of the sixteenth century, was deprived of a good deal of the property he had acquired as purchaser and mortgagee by Strabod, and to those who know anything of the history of that great man's rule of Ireland, there was probably justice in the Act. Later the Cromwellian commissioners allotted him vast acres. His son and successor fought for King William III, and since that time the family have taken a prominent part in the affairs of their country. The barony was conferred on the grandfather of the late peer, who had sat as M. P. for County Roscommon.

WALDESHIRE PARK DESTROYED.

It is always tragic to see the decay or demolition of those stately country homes for which England is famous, and few seats in the South were more dignified than the Earl of Guildford's mansion, Waldeshire Park, near Dover, that was destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning. Less than thirty years ago twenty thousand pounds was spent on the restoration of the house, which was situated in a beautiful park. A feature of these grounds is a high tower from which, on a fine day the coast of France is clearly visible. The building just ruined was built in the reign of William III by Sir Henry Furness, and was one of the most imposing structures erected during that period, when tricks were so popular. Tall columns of stone lent dignity to the stately front, which faced the lawn, and multicoloured windows added the picturesque quality that distinguishes so many mansions of the period. The original owners of the estate were the family of Monyns, who sold it in the reign of Queen Anne to the house of Furness, or Furness. The Furness heiress married the Earl of Guildford to whom she transferred the estate. She died childless, and the place was left to a son of the Earl by a former wife; that Lord North, who was Secretary of State when we lost the American colonies. The fact that there is another Lord North, apart from the courtesy title borne by the Earl's eldest son, is due to a former Lord Guildford having died childless. He was succeeded in the Earldom by his brother, and the barony, having been held in abeyance for his three daughters eventually devolved on Sir Charles Susan, married to General Sir Charles Doyle, who assumed the name of North. This lady was the daughter of a second wife of the Earl who was a member of the wealthy banking house of Coutts. The North peerage was originally conferred on a famous lawyer in the middle of the sixteenth century.

The papers over here are still worrying over the Lord Chief Justiceship, and a paragraph in "Reynolds's Weekly" on Sunday, followed by the Cabinet meeting at Brooklands Castle inspired some enterprising journalist to supply the press with an announcement that the resignation had been handed in, and the vacancy filled by Sir Rufus Isaacs. Sir Rufus has since said that there is no truth in the statement. Personally I am content to leave the matter where I said it rested in my letter of a month ago. Lord Alverstone has expressed his opinion that it will probably be necessary for him to retire after the long vacation, in the meanwhile I repeat that in the event of a new appointment to selection is quite as likely to be made from the Bench as the Bar. There is always much heart-breaking and speculation over this "political plum." I remember when the late Lord Colclough was in a weak state of health, my daily work necessitated my sharing an office with a parliamentary supporter of the party, then, as now, in power. This gentleman is now a privy councillor and a knight, but in those days he was by no means above the hysteria and tattle that characterises so many of the rank and file on both sides of the House, and was wont to grow extremely impatient at the aged lawyer's refusal to resign or pass away before the Liberal party left office. It must have been a relief when the hoped-for happened and that trenchant radical, the late Lord Russell was appointed head of the Kings Bench.

A NOTABLE MARRIAGE.

In view of the sensation caused by Lady Sackville's victory in the law courts over the Wallace legacy, more than usual interest attached to the marriage of the Honourable Victoria Sackville-West, daughter of Lord and Lady Sackville on Wednesday. The wedding took place quietly at the chapel at Knole, the beautiful Sackville family mansion in Kent. Knole is one of the most historic places in England and its chapel dates from the fifteenth century. It is paneled in oak, and is especially beloved of architects and antiquarians on account of a perpendicular window which is a fine specimen of medieval art and skill. Almost equally interesting is the tapestry, and the procession to Canvey beautifully carved in wood. On an ancestor of Lord Sackville, the Earl of Dorset, devolved the unpleasant task of breaking to Mary Queen of Scots the unpleasant news that Queen Elizabeth had passed on her luckless cousin the sentence of death. This he did with such tact that the beautiful Scotch Queen presented him with this unique group of carved figures; truly a queenly act which in itself explains the affection with which Mary Stuart inspired so many of those around her. Miss West, now Mrs. Nicholson, is a really beautiful and interesting woman. Her husband is the son of Sir Arthur Nicholson, the brilliant permanent Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Quiet as the wedding was, and robbed of the presence of the bride's mother through indisposition, it was wonderfully picturesque and beautiful. The bride wore a lovely gown of shimmering gold and the two bridesmaids as well as the page, were exact reproductions of Hoppner's painting of the Sackville children, which is among the many treasures in the famous gallery at Knole. Mr. Walter Rubens, the composer presided at the organ, while his wife, sang a solo from Gounod's "Redemption." But perhaps the most impressive of all was the singing, after the blessing of that exquisite poem-hymn, "Oh Perfect Love" which Miss Dorothy Blomfield (Mrs. Gerald Gurney) wrote for the wedding of our present King and Queen, and which has since become one of the treasures of the Hymn Book.

A GREAT PAINTER.

Of Sir Alfred East, whose death has been announced since my last letter, it can be said that there has passed away an artist who had the true spirit of beauty with sound principles of technique. His great position as a Royal Academician and President of the Royal Society of British Artists had been attained by genuine hard work. He loved his art before everything and gave practically all his time, brains and energy to the all absorbing interest. As a youth he stunted himself in civil life, until he eventually saved enough to start the career that he so successfully carried through. To Glasgow and Paris he owed his early education, while during the latter part of his life practically every important country, from America in the West to Japan in the East had either showered distinctions upon him or showed their appreciation by exhibiting his works in their leading galleries. So far as one can be certain of anything, one may rest assured that the landscape paintings of this distinguished man will take a leading position in the art history of the future; and to this he had the satisfaction of being appreciated during his lifetime. It is strange to reflect that so successful a wielder of the brush, should have made a habit of depreciating his own profession as a career.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 17.

The death is announced of Sir George Wombell.

The death is announced of Dinululu.

DEATH OF A MOSLEM NOTABLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 13.

Death has taken place at Dera Ismail Khan of Nawab Colonel Sir Haiz Muhammad Abdul Khan, K.O.I.E.

The Church Congress recalls a story told by the late Bishop of Manchester of a previous gathering. Bishop Magee had by mistake taken the hat of his brother of Winchester (Wilberforce), who said, "I will change heads with you, if you please but not hats."

LONDON'S NEW LORD MAYOR.

Very soon now London's Mansion House will be occupied by a new Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress. Like several of his predecessors, Sir Thomas Vansittart Bowater is connected with the paper trade. He is a Manchester man and commenced his career in his native city, in the textile trade. Later, on his father coming to London he spent some years in a Cheapside warehouse, and now he is head of W. V. Bowater and Son, who as paper makers and agents are among the best known firms in the trade. His business being what it is, no one will be surprised to hear that Sir Thomas is known to nearly every newspaper man, among whom his tact and bonhomie have rendered him a popular figure. He is a tall, distinguished looking figure. He is a tall, distinguished looking man, and as is not uncommon with Lord Mayors, an enthusiastic mason. He is expected to make a "strong" Lord Mayor.

"THE NEW DUKE."

In the theatrical world there are always plenty of new productions these days, thanks to the rapidity with which the running plays exhaust themselves. So successful a theatre as the Comedy has been during the past few years, with so popular a "draw" as Mr. Weldon Grossmith might be expected to bring success; but there is no doubt that "The New Duke," produced at the beginning of the week is not an attractive play, and, if at times suggesting humour of a kind, can never lose the taint of vulgarity. At the Queen's there is a new Musical Comedy that promised well enough. But otherwise the theatrical world does not offer much of interest.

NEW ZEALAND LOAN.

UNDERWRITERS REFRAIN FROM FRESH BUSINESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 18.

In view of the recent wholesale borrowings and failure of the gilt-edged issues, including the New Zealand loan, of which the public only took up eight per cent. it is announced that the underwriters have decided to refrain from fresh business during the present year or until the public has taken up a good proportion of underwriters' holdings.

GERMAN CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS.

AN IMPOSING MEMORIAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 18.

The German Centenary Celebrations culminated to-day in inauguration of the imposing memorial on the battlefield of Leipzig in presence of the Emperor and the Federal Princes. There were also present the Austrian and Russian military deputations, and the representatives of German, Austrian and Russian noble families whose ancestors had fought at Leipzig. Patriotic speeches were delivered.

BREACH ON B.-N. RAILWAY.

THROUGH RUNNING MAY BE RESUMED TO-DAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KHURDA ROAD, Oct. 18.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Khurda Road wires:—

The breaches on the B. N. Railway have been so far repaired that it will be possible to commence the transhipment of passengers to-morrow evening between Ichhapuram Ganjam and Sonpath, between mile 392 and 393. The first trains to be transhipped will be the No. 3 down mail, to-morrow from Waltair, and the No. 4 up mail to-morrow from Calcutta the 19th instant. It is possible that the through running of passenger trains will be resumed from the evening of the 20th instant.

WITNESS IDENTIFIES SWINY'S GUN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KOTTAJAM, Oct. 18.

The Buckingham-Stephens murder case was resumed to-day before Mr. Ramaswamy Iyer, Divisional First Class Magistrate of Kottayam.

Two more witnesses for the prosecution, Ananthasiva Iyer Hundi, a merchant, and Parayil Varkey Burmese Tharagan, were examined, the latter of whom identified the gun as belonging to Swiny, and stated that Stephens had told him (the witness) that he was unable to use the gun.

Cross-examination of the witness was reserved.

The case closed for the day at 3 p.m.

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INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

UNION WOULD NOT WELCOME INTERFERENCE.

ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES TO BE DEVISED.

CONDITIONAL MODUS VIVENDI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Reuter is informed that the South African Government would not welcome any sort of interference by the Government of India by way of investigation into the status of Indians in South Africa; further, that there is no chance that the existing law will be altered. But administrative measures meeting some of the points raised by Indians will be devised.

This, however, will be but of the question if passive resistance is persisted in. On the other hand, if Indians abandon theoretical questions and adopt a practical standpoint a modus vivendi will be possible.

LABOUR TROUBLE AT MANCHESTER.

SETTLEMENT OF ALL OUTSTANDING DISPUTES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 18.

The representatives of the employers and the employees met in Manchester, Sir Charles Macara presiding, and settled all the outstanding disputes, including every case of the alleged bad spinning. It was arranged to re-start on Monday twenty mills which have been stopped for various periods.

CHINESE LOAN CONCLUDED.

IN 6 PER CENT. TREASURY BONDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VIENNA, Oct. 18.

Discount Bank and Land Credit Institute have concluded a China loan of two million sterling in 6 per cent. Treasury Bonds.

MRS. PANKHURST AT NEW YORK.

IMMIGRATION AUTHORITIES DECIDE TO EXCLUDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.

Mrs. Pankhurst arrived here to-day from France. She was questioned by the Immigration authorities after which it was decided to exclude her. Mrs. Pankhurst will appeal to Washington.

ENGLISH RACING.

RESULT OF CAULFIELD CUP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 18.

The result of the Caulfield Cup is as follows:

Aurifer	1
Ana Carlone	2
Wessal	3
Twenty-three ran. Won by a length.	
Betting was 6 to 1 against Aurifer.	

AMERICAN WOMEN'S GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 19.

An Englishwoman Miss Ravenscroft has won the American Women's Golf Championship, to be played respectively at New York, two up.

WORLD'S BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Melbourne Inman, the English billiard champion, has issued a challenge to Willis Hoppe, the American champion, for a series of three matches for the world's championship, to be played respectively at New York, London, and Paris, under rules to be arranged by compromise.

MILITARY AERONAUT'S PARACHUTE DESCENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Major Maitland, to-day successfully made a descent in a parachute from the airship Delta, from a height of two thousand feet.

RUMANIAN LOAN CONCLUDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, Oct. 18.

The German bankers have concluded the 4 per cent. Rumanian loan of ten millions sterling at a price of 87½.

CAWNPORE MOSQUE.

MAHOMEDANS AND THE VICEROY.
LOYALTY TO BRITISH THRONE DEEPENED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 18.

At the mass meeting of the Mahomedans of Madras held yesterday evening in the premises of the Wajah Mosque, Triplicane, under the chairmanship of Khan Bahadur Gulam Mahomed Shahimhaji, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

That the Mahomedan community of Madras assembled in public meeting at the principal Wajah Mosque, Triplicane, on Friday last, resolved to convey its deep sense of gratitude to H. E. the Viceroy for his true statesmanship and magnanimous clemency in releasing the prisoners under trial and permitting the reconstruction of the demolished portion of the Cawnpore Mosque.

This generous act of His Excellency has increased the prestige of British justice and proved beyond doubt that Lord Hardinge has the best interests of the community at heart. It had further deepened the community's loyalty to the British Throne.

BENGAL NATIONALISTS' GRATITUDE.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 18.

At a meeting of Bengal Nationalists held on Thursday under the presidency of Mr. Bepin Chunder Pal, a resolution was adopted expressing gratitude to Lord Hardinge for the settlement of the Cawnpore Mosque affair.

LACKNOW MAHOMEDANS' GRATITUDE.

LUCKNOW, Oct. 18.

The All-India Moslem League adopted the following resolution and sent it to the Viceroy:—

Resolved that the Council of the All-India Moslem League, places on record its deep sense of gratitude and obligation to His Excellency the Viceroy for his noble action in taking the trouble to visit Cawnpore, and in granting permission to rebuild the "dargah" of the Machhi Bazar Mosque and ordering the withdrawal of the prosecution arising from the unfortunate incidents of the 3rd of August last, and for the important pronouncement of the policy of the Government in relation to religious or sacred places.

PUBLIC MEETING AT CALCUTTA.

SECURITIES OF MOSLEM JOURNALS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 19.

A public meeting of the Mahomedans of Calcutta convened by the Sheriff was held this afternoon at the Town Hall to express thanks to the Viceroy regarding his noble action in connection with the Cawnpore Mosque affair. Prince Ghulam Mohand, Sheriff, presided. Several resolutions were adopted unanimously and eloquent and stirring speeches in Urdu, Bengali and English were made in support of them.

The meeting, while appreciating the conciliatory spirit and desire to respect the religious susceptibilities of Mussulmans as evinced by the Viceroy in his reply to the Cawnpore address, was nevertheless constrained to assert that the formation of part of the mosque can be utilized for any purpose other than for purpose of the mosque.

The meeting urged upon Government the immediate necessity of proper legislative action for the future protection of sacred buildings from total or partial destruction. In order that the impressive and laudable exhortation of the Viceroy to Mussulmans to forget the past may be fulfilled the meeting prayed that all grievances required to be deposited by the various Mussulman newspapers on account of representing the true feeling of their co-religionists should be refunded to them.

The meeting regretted the absence of any allusion in the address presented by the Cawnpore Mahomedans to the illegal procedure adopted and atrocities committed by the officials and police on the 3rd August last.

Lastly the meeting recorded gratitude to many advocates, pleaders, their wealth, time, and energy in organizing and conducting the defence of the accused in the Cawnpore case, specially to Mr. Mazharul Haque and Mr. Faghu Rahman, who had borne the brunt of the work during the proceedings.

SHERIFF ON THE SETTLEMENT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 19.

The attendance at the Town Hall meeting was between two and three thousand and the proceedings were marked by enthusiasm. In the course of his presidential speech Prince Ghulam Mahomed said:—

The unfortunate incidents both in India and abroad had during the last twelve months brought us together more than once in this historic hall. When depressed by the happenings in the Mahomedan countries and exasperated by the apathy and indifference shown by some of the local administrators in India towards our religious susceptibilities, we had met together to take counsel to devise means to afford relief to the victims of the war and to represent our grievances to our rulers. It was a great ordeal to which we had been subjected and if we did not altogether break down under the strain it was due to the all-prevailing consciousness in the British justice and to the rooted belief that our grievances will be ultimately redressed. That we were right in our conviction has since been amply justified by events and to-day we meet with a sense of satisfaction and with our hearts full of loyal feelings of gratitude to the noble Viceroy whose gracious and statesmanlike action has already captured the hearts of seventy millions of His Majesty's Moslem subjects.

The unrest has been allayed, Moslem feelings conciliated and British justice vindicated. I cannot help making a passing reference to one detail of the settlement regarding which there has been some divergent views amongst us. I mean the question of the future use of the land over which a raised dargah has been ordered to be restored.

Now that the restoration of the demolished portion of the mosque has been accepted by the Government in principle, we have every reason to hope that not only the aspect of the question from the point of the Mahomedan Law will be duly considered but that Government would take adequate steps to safeguard and protect our sacred places from sacrilege in future. We must have patience and forbearance now that we are assured by no less a person than His Excellency himself that our religious scruples will be duly respected. Let us not forget the spirit of conciliation in which His Excellency has approached the question, and above all, let us not do anything likely to embarrass His Excellency or to lessen our appreciation of His Excellency's noble and statesmanlike act.

"THE TIMES" ON OUTLOOK IN INDIA.

LESSONS OF VICTORY CLEMENCY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 18.

"The Times" in an article on the general outlook in India concludes:

"It is much to be hoped that the Viceroy's clemency in Cawnpore will not be misinterpreted by those disaffected younger members of the Mahomedan community who have often lost their balance during recent months."

KARACHI MERCHANTS AND DEWALI SETTLEMENT.

CHAPTER OF FAILURES IN PIECE-GOODS TRADE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Oct. 18.

The "Sind Gazette" writes:—"The excitement in the piece-goods market has greatly abated. There is a fair demand for woollens. Country merchants have come down in person to trade, as they feel unable to trust their agents in the present state of affairs. It is generally believed if the piece-goods merchants can tide over the ten days that are waiting for the arrival of the Dewali festival, during the time of the holiday they will have a chance to recover. Big merchants in grain, cotton and sugar are at present seriously placed, and the arrival of the shiploads of sugar expected shortly will increase the stock in hand with a very dull market still continuing."

Four more failures are reported in the Karachi piece-goods market, making fourteen in all up to date.

VICEROY AT BIKANIR.

DUCK-SHOOTING AT TALWARY JHEEL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HUMMANGARH, Oct. 18.

His Excellency the Viceroy left Hummangarh Fort Camp this morning at 8 a.m. by motor to shoot at the Talwary Jheel. His Excellency returned to camp at 6 p.m. 837 ducks were picked up, out of which His Excellency shot 120. His Highness the Maharaja of Bikanir 107, Colonel Windham 103. The Maharaja Kumar shooting with a 21 bore secured 24 birds.

VICEROY'S CAMP.

His Excellency the Viceroy and H. H. the Maharaja of Bikanir left Hummangarh Fort Camp at 7 a.m. and returned at 8.30 a.m. His Excellency killed four black ducks. The party left Hummangarh Fort by train at 11.16 arriving at Suratgarh Camp at 12.15.

One shooting party got out of the train about 15 miles from Suratgarh Camp and secured two black ducks.

His Excellency lunched on arrival at Suratgarh Camp and went out black duck shooting with His Highness the Maharaja in the evening. He secured one black duck and one chinkara.

Her Excellency went out for a motor drive in the evening.

His Excellency and party accompanied by His Highness the Maharaja left Suratgarh Camp after dinner, and will arrive at Bikaner at 8.30 to-morrow.

WORLD'S SWIMMING RECORD.

In 1905, when Kieran, the Australian, set up a new record for 500 yards, it was looked on as being so phenomenal that little thought was entertained of it ever being broken. His time being 6 min. 7.15 sec. on Sept. 7, 1905, Hatfield covered the distance in 6 min. 2.45 sec., thus beating the record by 4.25 sec. Hatfield was quite fit at the finish in spite of his great speed. The full complement of officials from the Amateur Swimming Association were present.

The career of the new record holder has been a very interesting one. As the son of the superintendent of the Middlesbrough Baths, he had the benefit of his father's expert knowledge, and learnt to swim at the early age of five years, and at eleven he was champion of Middlesbrough. In 1910 he gained third place to Beaupre and Battersby in the 500 yards championship. In 1911 he was second in the 220 and 500 yards championships and third in the mile. Hatfield was twenty years of age in August of this year.

The Corps Boxing Tournament will take place on the Cooperage on Saturday 25th October at 9.30 p.m. Programme—Finales B.V.R., Semi-finals and Finals light and middle weights. Sherwood Foresters and contests between Dy. Insp. Melville, City Police v. Lee. Cpl. Taylor and Vol. Kubes v. Pte. Clarke. Sherwood Foresters. Garrison in uniform are admitted to unreserved seats Re. 1. and 2. and 4.

Mr. Seaton, Additional Magistrate of Dacca, has discharged S. I. Viro, a mate of the River Steam Navigation Co.'s steamer "Nagpur" who was put on trial for killing a Khalsi and injuring others on board the same steamer during a quarrel.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT.

SIR R. CARLYLE'S ADDRESS AT SIMLA CONFERENCE.

"ADMIRABLE TRAINING FOR LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT."

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 18.

The Co-operation conference came to a close to-day.

The president, Sir Robert Carlyle, K. C. S. I. delivered a thoughtful speech before closing the meeting. He said: It is now seven years since I first attended a Co-operative Conference. We have moved fast since then and the infant of 1906 is now a vigorous youth. During the past year the loans advanced to members increased by a crore while the membership of the societies in British India has increased nearly by 1,60,000 to a total membership of 573,000 including the families of members there must now be 3,000,000 people directly interested in Co-operative societies and the total population benefited directly or indirectly by the co-operative movement.

Where the Co-operative money-lender movement is strong the money-lender, who wishes to keep his clients has to reduce his rate of interest, and to show some consideration for his debtors. Taking this into account at least 6,000,000 people are now benefited directly or indirectly by the co-operative movement.

We, all assembled in this room know well that the co-operative movement means something very much more than the provision of cheap credit. Cheap credit is very important and without it material progress may often be impossible. But, cheap credit if given to men not trained to its use may prove his undoing. If all the use he makes of it is to borrow more largely for unproductive purposes. Co-operation if it is to be of permanent benefit must teach the debtor how to use the money he borrows.

EXAMPLE OF IRELAND.

We know even from our Indian experience how quickly a good society teaches this lesson. But for an object lesson one has to go to a country like Ireland where the co-operative movement, inaugurated and guided by Sir Horace Plunkett, is transforming the country. A debtor cannot be made a new man by a stroke of the pen. It is easy enough to get a number of cultivators to undertake to be jointly and severally responsible for repayment of loans. It is constantly done by Government and the device has enabled Government to deal more freely and to dispense with troublesome enquiries as to the security which each individual can offer. It is a device which has served and will continue to serve very useful purposes. But it is only a very short step towards true co-operation by itself. It does little to teach the debtor.

"TRUE CO-OPERATION WILL TRANSFORM INDIA."

This is why I have always urged great care in starting new societies, as we have to see to it that they are true societies and not mere aggregates of individuals. We have to make sure that our foundations are well and truly laid and this involves great labour, but labour which is well repaid. The task on which you are engaged gentlemen is a glorious one. True co-operation will transform India. Where else can we find so strong an incentive to the dumb masses to educate themselves? Where else can we find so admirable a training for local self government? And remember this is bound to react on the larger political life of India. It is, to co-operation again that we must all look for a speedy and effective introduction of agricultural improvements as co-operative societies, some form or another will prove an effective link between the individual agriculturist and the provincial agricultural departments.

It is not for me to advise you, gentlemen, on details of your work, but there are some general principles, which I believe to be of universal application. You should strive for steady and not for spasmodic growth the otherwise strain on staff becomes very great and work cannot be really well done. Then again every effort should be made to develop other sides of co-operation than the mere obtaining of money on moderate terms.

REGISTRARS ENTERTAINED BY SIR ROBERT AND LADY CARLYLE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 18.

Sir Robert and Lady Carlyle entertained the Registrars of Co-operative Credit Societies at dinner last night. Among those present were Sir Edward MacLagan, Mr. Swaminathan Pillai, Mr. McKenna, Mr. Chatterjee, Mr. English, Mr. Mitra, Mr. Langley, Mr. Nanavati, Mr. Crosthwaite and Mr. Ewbank.

AMERICAN HUMOUR.

It has been said that the Americans have a different sense of humour from ours, says the "Westminster Gazette." But it would require a very acute observer to tell whether the following flashes of wit came from an English or an American paper:

The actor who goes on the road always prefers a long run to a long walk. A good dancer is always light on his feet; in fact, he is frequently equally light at both ends.

About the only man who can afford to believe everything he hears is the man who is stone deaf.

It takes a mighty brilliant conversation artist to think of a good answer, and say it before it is too late.

Some married couples separate because of a misunderstanding, and some because they understand each other too well.

A bore is a person who, when you relate one of your experiences, always says "That reminds me of something that happened to me."

As a matter of fact these humorous remarks come from the "Philadelphia Record," and now we understand why the Irishman was always so keen to be off to Philadelphia in the morning.

BOMBAY BANKING COMPANY.

PRELIMINARY MEETING OF DEPOSITORS.

APPOINTMENT OF ACCOUNTANTS' COMMITTEE.

In accordance with the decision arrived at by a private meeting held the other day at Sir Balchandra Krishna's bungalow, a preliminary meeting of depositors of the Bombay Banking Company, Limited, was held yesterday afternoon at the 'Marathi Granth Sanghralaya, Thakurdar, to consider the desirability of appointing a Committee to report on the present condition of the Bank. Over 200 depositors, almost all of whom were poor Deccanis, attended and the meeting was presided over by Mr. G. K. Gadgil, Bar-at-law.

The Chairman in opening the proceedings said since the Bank had suspended payment, an application had been made to the High Court to wind it up. But as there was a keen desire among the depositors and shareholders to see the Bank resume business, it was absolutely necessary to ascertain, so far as the depositors were concerned, the true position of the Bank to enable them to oppose the application or act otherwise as the case might be, when it came on for hearing before the Chamber Judge.

When the Bank suspended business, the Directors stated that they were constrained to do so, owing to a wild rush of depositors. They must therefore, see for themselves whether the Bank's funds, which, it was stated, had been invested in securities, were safe, or whether the Bank was in a bankrupt state. To attain that object, it was necessary to appoint a Committee, who could look into the accounts of the Bank and who could also ascertain whether the persons to whom loans were given by the Bank were solvent.

Mr. Gadgil then observed that, if the Committee found that it was desirable in their interests not to continue the business of the Bank, then they would also consider the question of liquidation. He then dwelt on the disadvantages of having an official liquidator and observed that as the depositors were very poor people and these were savings from their hard-earned money, it was absolutely necessary to curtail expenses to the utmost and the Committee would, therefore, consider the names of other individuals with a view to suggest those names to the Court as liquidators.

A depositor then suggested that, as the Committee would be working in Bombay, it would not be possible for them to ascertain the true position of the working of the Bank's branches and they should, therefore, appoint a commission at their expense to enquire into the working of those branches.

It was pointed out to this depositor that that would be impracticable as the Committee would have to make its report before the 27th instant, on which day a meeting of the depositors was convened by the Board.

Several other depositors then suggested that the Committee should consist of such gentlemen as would understand thoroughly all the accounts and would devote their full time to this work.

Another Marathi depositor urged the meeting not to talk of liquidation but to find out some way by which they could restart this Bank, which was the only institution of its kind conducted by Deccani Mahatras. He implored the Committee that would be appointed to devise some means whereby that object could be attained.

Another depositor suggested that two lawyers should also be put on the Committee to guide the others on the questions of law.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

Ultimately a Committee, consisting of two lawyers and five others all of whom were said to be accountants was appointed, with power to add to their number, and with instructions to report to the depositors the true position of the Bank, before the meeting convened by the Board of Directors was held. The Committee was warned not to publish the report in the Public Press.

The meeting was informed that a private arrangement had been arrived at with the Bank authorities to carry into effect the above resolution.

A resolution was then passed requesting the Board to depute two of the Directors to assist the Committee in its work. It was also resolved to request Mr. Soman, who was until recently a Director of the Bank, to assist the Committee.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE CLOSED BANKS.

SUITS BY PEOPLE'S BANK CREDITORS.

LAHORE, Oct. 18.

The firm of Rambhaji Govindram, Sialkot, has filed a suit against the People's Bank, for recovery of Rs. 3,035, in the court of the Special District Judge, who has on the application of the plaintiffs issued a warrant of attachment before judgement against the property of the defendants. The hearing comes off on Nov. 1.

The "Sindh Sukkur," a journal, reports that a civil suit was filed the other day against the local branch of the People's Bank by Mr. Murlidhar, a local pleader and a brother-in-law of the Manager of the Bank. A decree was passed and executed within five hours, Murlidhar receiving back his deposit money of Rs. 6,300, with costs.

The "Sindh" also learns that the Manager himself has taken back from the Bank money due to him on account of security deposits.

A report from Kapurthala states that the whole property of a respectable director of the local branch of the People's Bank has been attached by the State in connection with the present trouble. The local Manager and Accountant are also reported to be in trouble.

HINDUSTAN BANK RECONSTRUCTION.

KARACHI, Oct. 18.

The Hyderabad creditors of the Hindustan Bank have resolved to reconstruct the Bank, provided a balance-sheet be first issued.

HOME RULE PROBLEM.

WHY THE GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN PATIENT.

MR. CHURCHILL'S OPTIMISTIC SPEECH.

NOTHING TO WITHDRAW FROM DUNDEE SPEECH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Referring to Home Rule Mr. Churchill said in his speech at Manchester that he had nothing to withdraw from his Dundee speech. Two great parties had been brought near together on the subject of Ireland. This profound evolution of thought had received a striking illustration in the last few weeks. They had great responsibility towards Ireland and would progress much faster towards a settlement, if as Liberals, they cultivated the habit of considering the legitimate wishes of the Ulster Protestants, and if Conservatives turned their minds increasingly to the problem of satisfying the rights of the overwhelming mass of Nationalists. That was why the Government had been patient regarding the events in the north of Ireland. "That is why we welcome any disposition on the part of our opponents to approach a settlement."

MR. GEORGE'S LAND POLICY.

ALLEGED OPPOSITION FROM UNEXPECTED QUARTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 19.

"Reynold's Newspaper" says there were three Cabinet meetings last week, devoted almost entirely to land policy.

The paper adds there is some reason for believing that Mr. Lloyd George met with considerable opposition from an unexpected quarter, a fact which appears to justify what has long been Mr. Lloyd George's private view, that for an effective land campaign he should be untrammelled by the responsibility of the Ministerial position.

"Reynold's" also says that Mr. Churchill's indication of increased Navy Estimates will probably bring the long-simmering discontent of Radicals to a head.

PROGRESS OF WORK IN NEW DELHI.

LESS MALARIA AND NO FLIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 18.

The "Pioneer" has the following notes about the present condition of Delhi:—

"In Delhi itself there is less malaria than usual owing to the dry weather and the plague of flies has very sensibly abated."

On the site of Imperial Delhi, the levelling of ground and the making of service roads have proceeded steadily all summer, and Mr. Keeling and his engineering staff will soon be in camp on the spot.

In due course, the architects Mr. Lutyens and Mr. Baker will again appear on the scene and presumably Sir Swinton Jacob who is to be associated with them will spend a part of the winter at Delhi. A period of activity will ensue and work on the southern site and on the new Cantonment area to the west should begin in earnest.

Sportsman will be sorry to learn that there will be little chance of shooting during the ensuing winter. The Jhils have nearly all dried up and Majhigraha "cent" can be fished in places where there were several feet of water last autumn. Duck will naturally seek other tracts, while snipe will be scarce and wild. Visitors and residents who wish to shoot will have to go far afield in search of sport.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

Sanction has been given to the construction of Jind Panipat Railway, a distance of 43.61 miles.

The Government of India have sanctioned the issue of a loan, from the Mobilisation Reserve Stores, of waterproof sheets at the rate of one per man to the troops and followers taking part in the March manoeuvres.

A European named F. F. Schiel was placed on Friday before the Additional Magistrate of Dacca on a charge under section 338 Penal Code for rash and negligent shooting and thereby causing hurt to an Indian woman. The case was adjourned.

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Major General A. Phayre C. B. New General Officer commanding 9th Division, Colonel R. G. Strange, General Staff, and Captain Hensley, A.D.C., reached Secunderabad on Saturday and are in camp at Mud Fort. The usual salute was fired on the General's arrival.

An important social reform meeting was held at Karachi last week on the lines of the Indian Social Conference. It was remarkable for the fact that the representatives of the orthodox party participated in the proceedings. Mr. Hassaram Vishandas, who says the "Sind Gazette" is one of the keenest as well as one of the gentlest and most temperate of the promoters of social reform must have found in this meeting gratifying evidence that his well-intentioned labours have not been unproductive or unprofitable.

GERMAN ZEPPELIN DISASTER.

FALLING ENGINES REDUCED TO ATOMS.

INJURED PITEOUSLY IMPILORE DEATH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, Oct. 17.

The airship was just mounting when the spectators heard the explosion forward. Instantly the flames swept the whole length of the vessel exploding all the balloons in succession. The vessel was laden with twenty-nine human beings. The heavy engines crashed down to the earth and were reduced to atoms. Two living men were extracted, one in extremis, the other being Baron von Blumenthal, who subsequently died. They were horribly injured and piteously implored death. The victims include two naval advisers and Zeppelin's most famous pilot.

FIRE IN FORE ENGINE CAR DURING ALTITUDE TEST.

LATER.

According to the official account, the Zeppelin disaster was apparently due to an outbreak of fire in the fore engine car. The airship was undergoing an altitude test, hence the large number of occupants.

There were three explosions which shattered windows in the streets and threw people in the houses out of their chairs. The death roll includes a naval captain and two commanders, a naval engineer, three engineer-secretaries, two constructing engineers and a pilot. The remainder of the party were officers.

This is the tenth Zeppelin which has ended in disaster. It was built specially for long sea flights, the radius of action extending beyond the North-Sea. It cost a million marks.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

The Case of Captain Spitta.

"Truth,"—Much interest has been excited in Southern India by a court-martial at Cannanore on Captain Spitta, of the 88th Carnatic Infantry, and I am told that there is a strong feeling that the conviction of that officer was a miscarriage of justice. It is not surprising that this feeling exists if the facts are correctly represented in the report of the proceedings and the editorial article on the case which appeared in the "Madras Times" of August 24. I am dependent for my own knowledge of the case upon the statements of the Madras paper, but certainly, if those statements are anything like accurate, the Secretary of State should give immediate and serious consideration to the memorial which has been submitted to him on behalf of Captain Spitta.

Gold or Silver.

Madras Mail.—In a recent letter to the Financial News Mr. Moreton Frewen returns once more to his favourite doctrine that the open Silver Mint ought to be re-established in India, and that it is the business of the Currency Commission so to declare. He, therefore, falls foul of the Commission for being more interested in the problems of the balances of a State Bank and the use of gold. He asks in an agitated manner whether the Government of India will be allowed to persevere in their experiments to introduce a gold currency. We trust not, but at the same time it is only fair to observe that the gold policy of the Government of India was inspired by certain noisy and unfounded criticisms, and that had the late Finance Minister, Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, possessed greater insight into currency matters and more force of character to withstand hostile criticism, the policy of disseminating gold might long ago have been abandoned. But he seems to have been intimidated by the outcry which was raised in certain quarters for a gold currency, and unable to discern the futility of the outcry. However, we do not believe that the policy of the Government of India will have been permanent; deflected by a Finance Minister without a backbone, although their future policy will, we suspect, be no more pleasing to Mr. Moreton Frewen than their recent tendencies and expressed sympathies for a gold currency.

Aggressive Benevolence.

"Amrita Bazar Patrika."—We doubt not our readers have read with profound interest the article from the "Nation" headed "Legal Kidnapping" reprinted in our issue of Tuesday last. It reads more like a page from romance than reality, although this is by no means the first case of its kind in India. It appears that the Bombay Government is determined not to rest quiet until it has prodded up the minor Nawab of Junagadh on the pinnacle of "morality" and civilization by an enforced residence amidst certain English families in England. There is the widowed mother of the minor piteously protesting against this enforced separation; there are the express posthumous wishes of the late Chief (the father of the Nawab) to educate and bring up his son in Junagadh and nowhere else, but what of that? Would not a compliance with such silly wishes deprive the poor minor of the "high moral atmosphere" of England and would not a stay in his own territories convert him into a moral wretch? To those who are conversant with the trend of Western civilization, this sort of aggressive benevolence, which seeks to thrust morality, regeneration, enlightenment, and even spiritual salvation down the unwilling throats of coloured people by no means an unfamiliar phenomenon. It is the same old story of the eternal baby being fed by force through newly improved drenching spoons. But we hoped that the British Government, at least, would be no party to what has been facetiously described by the "Nation" as "legal kidnapping."

MUNICIPAL ELECTION CASE

BOTH OF THE ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

IMPORTANT POINTS OF LAW DISCUSSED.

DR. SUKHIA'S EVIDENCE CRITICISED.

NECESSITY OF A SPECIAL ACT.

Judgment was delivered on Saturday by G. R. Khairaz, fourth Presidency Magistrate, in the Municipal By-Election Case in which Inspector Chapman charged Adah Haji Umar with forgery and giving false information to a public servant and Mr. Noor Mahomed Haji Dada, J.P., with abetment of the same offences. Both the accused were acquitted.

In his judgment His Worship said that in the case of the two accused separately. In disposing of the case of the first accused, His Worship first discussed the charge of giving false information to a public servant and observed that to constitute this offence it must be proved that (1) the accused gave false information knowingly, (2) that he was legally bound to furnish information and (3) that the polling officer was a public servant. His Worship decided the first question of fact, in the affirmative but the other two issues he answered in the negative. Following the rulings in "Regina vs. Fakira" and "Regina vs. Appayya," 14 Madras pp. 484 regarding the first issue and upon his own construction of Sections 79, 80, 28, and 521 of the Municipal Act, His Worship, however, observed that the Section 177, under which the accused was charged, had no application to this case whatever. He then discussed the charge of forgery and said to constitute this offence, it was necessary to prove that the accused must have made the false document and that it was made with the intent of supporting a claim to vote. With regard to this, His Worship held that the accused had made the document and that it was unquestionably false in fact but he held that it was not made dishonestly as there was neither wrongful gain nor wrongful loss. The next question, therefore, that arose was whether the accused acted fraudulently and in deciding this issue, His Worship found that the document was present but as the accused did not nor was he to get the benefit of that document, it seemed to His Worship that it would be straining the word "fraudulently" to breaking point to cover acts commonly denominated election malpractices. He observed that even in England such malpractices as the present one were not punished as forgery and a special act was necessary to punish them and it seemed strange to His Worship that the Corporation had not yet moved the Government to pass an act on the lines of the English Illegal and Corrupt Practices Act so as to make such malpractices punishable as offences. He held in the present case that the intent charged was not established and the offence of forgery not committed.

His Worship next considered the case of the second accused on its merits, though, as he observed, upon his findings, regard to the case against accused No. 2, followed that the accused had not committed the offences with which he was charged. In dealing with this case, His Worship discussed the evidence at length and in doing so he severely animadverted on the evidence given by Dr. Sukhia and remarked that the latter's own conduct was very strange and that he could not close his eyes to the fact that Dr. Sukhia was a partisan witness. He had espoused the cause of Mr. Byramji, in fact he had induced him to come forward. Practically Mr. Byramji's success would be a triumph for Dr. Sukhia. Again with regard to the note put in as Exhibit 1, he had not been straight forward with the Court. As a matter of fact, His Worship observed, Dr. Sukhia did not at all impress him favourably when he gave his evidence. He fenced and prevaricated and drew subtle distinctions. He appeared to be ill-disposed to the Petit family, and for these reasons His Worship was constrained to reject Dr. Sukhia's evidence as unsafe in a criminal case. His Worship remarked assuming all that Dr. Sukhia and others said was true, it came to this that the accused acquiesced in the commission of the offence but acquiescence was not instigation and His Worship found as a fact that this accused did not instigate accused No. 1 regarding the offence of forgery. As regards the second charge, His Worship said that there was not a scintilla of evidence that this accused either by word, deed or sign or in any way whatever instigated the first accused to give the answers he gave. There was no instigation before or at the time the answers were given and there was, therefore, no act of abetment. The accused were, therefore, acquitted. In conclusion, His Worship observed that it only remained for the legislature to amend the Municipal Act, so as to prevent the recurrence of such malpractices and false personation.

Following is the full text of the judgment:—

FULL TEXT OF JUDGMENT.
In this case accused No. 1 was placed before me on a charge of cheating, by Inspector Chapman upon a complaint from Mr. Chagel, Municipal Commissioner; and accused No. 2 was charged with abetment of the same. Mr. Crawford, who appeared on behalf of the complainant, upon the close of the case for the prosecution, abandoned the charge of cheating, but contended that the evidence disclosed offences punishable under Section 177 and 465, I. P. C., I charged accused No. 1,

accordingly and charged accused No. 2 with abetment by instigation. Both of them pleaded not guilty.
I shall first deal with the case against accused No. 1. In order to constitute the offence of giving false information under Section 177, I. P. C., it must be proved (1) that the accused gave false information knowingly, (2) that he was legally bound to furnish information, and (3) that the polling officer is a public servant.

There can be no doubt that the accused did knowingly give false information. When questioned: "Are you the person enrolled in the ward roll as Kassar Hajji Moti," he answered "Yes." There is no room for mistake or misunderstanding. The answer is false to his knowledge. But it is contended that he was not legally bound to furnish information upon the subject. I am asked to construe Section 28 Clause J of the Municipal Act strictly as it is penal in its operation. Mr. Davar contends that there is no obligation to answer truly unless the polling officer is "required" by a qualified person to put the prescribed questions. In the present case, he submits he was not so required. No specific form is obligatory or recommended. It is proved that Mr. Byramji shouted "challenge." I am of opinion this is a sufficient requisition to put the polling officer in motion. Mr. Byramji was one of the two candidates, seeking election.

REQUISITION NOT MADE IN TIME.

It is next urged that the requisition must be made "at the time of his presenting his voting paper, but not afterwards," as laid down in Section 28 Clause J. And the question is, was it made at that time? This is a question of fact. I hold it was not made at the time of the presentation of the voting paper, but afterwards. This is clear from the evidence of the polling officer himself. He deposes: "Accused No. 1 signed the voting paper in my presence in Gujarati. I do not know who made the initials 'K. H. M.' in English. The initials were made before accused No. 1 signed the voting paper in Gujarati. I saw accused No. 1 sign in Gujarati 'Kassar Hajji Moti' I attested the voting paper." It is clear from this that the signature was affixed and the voting paper was received by the polling officer and attested by him. It was only after the voting paper ex. A was handed over to him that he could have perceived that the initials were in English and the signature in Gujarati. He was puzzled at this and sought the advice of Mr. Banaji, the superintending police officer. He says: "In connection with Ex. A. I sought advice from Mr. Banaji. Mr. Banaji came to my polling stall. As the initials were in English and the signature in Gujarati I asked Mr. Banaji's advice. In the meantime Mr. Banaji, the other candidate came up and challenged the vote." Manifestly some time elapsed between the presentation and the challenge. In coming to this conclusion, I do not overlook the evidence of Mr. Banaji. Mr. Banaji says: "When I went, the voting paper was not signed but the initials were there. Then the polling officer got accused No. 1 to sign the paper (Ex. A.) After the paper was signed, Mr. Byramji challenged the vote." Mr. Banaji is trying to improve the case for the prosecution. He knows the challenge should be made at the time of presenting the voting paper.

But if there was no signature there would be no occasion for the polling officer to seek his advice. I accept the version given by the polling officer Mr. Shamrao Chachad. Mr. Shamrao impressed me as a truthful witness. He was the officer most concerned with receiving the voting paper and he must know the facts better than anyone else. I cannot accept the evidence of Mr. Byramji on this point. He says in his examination-in-chief "I saw accused No. 1 signing the voting paper in Gujarati." But according to the polling officer, Mr. Byramji came after he had sent for Mr. Banaji. This could only be after the signature was made and the voting paper delivered. Therefore Mr. Byramji could not have seen him sign. Mr. Byramji realises that he could not appear on the scene till after Mr. Banaji was sent for. For this purpose, he deposes that the signature was not complete, thereby suggesting that the polling officer sent for Mr. Banaji after seeing the incomplete signature in Gujarati.

WHEN IS THE PRESENTATION COMPLETE?

Mr. Campbell contends that the presentation is not completed till the voting paper is put in the ballot-box. He cited no authority for this proposition. Section 28, clause K of the Municipal Act says "His voting paper shall not be received until he has answered the question or questions put to him." This means that the polling officer is not to take the voting paper which is presented to him. It contemplates that the voting paper is still in the hands of the voter. But once it has passed into the hands of the polling officer, it is received by him. But Mr. Campbell is compelled to contend that until the voting paper is dropped into the ballot box, he has not received it. I cannot accept this view. Several hours may elapse before receipt of the voting paper by the polling officer and its subsequent deposit in the ballot-box. The voter has nothing to do after he has presented it to the polling officer. I, therefore, find that questions put to the accused after presentation are unauthorised and the accused was not obliged to answer them (vide Regina vs. Fakira, Ratanlal's unreported cases, 92).

NOT LEGALLY BOUND TO ANSWER

It is further contended that accused No. 1 was not legally bound to furnish the information even if the questions were put at the time of presentation of the voting paper. Reliance is placed upon the meaning of the expression "legally bound" as defined in Section 43 of the Indian Penal Code. It enacts that "a person is said to be 'legally bound' to do whatever it is illegal on him to omit." The question, therefore, reduces itself to this: "Would it be illegal for the accused to omit or refuse to answer the polling officer's questions?" Mr. Campbell argues that the accused was bound to answer truly if he insisted upon voting but he could refuse to answer if he did not insist upon his voting paper being accepted. This view is supported by 28 Clause K which anticipates a refusal to answer and provides the penalty that "His voting paper shall not be received until he has answered the question or questions put to him." But if the accused is at liberty to answer or refuse to answer then he is

not "legally bound" within the meaning of that phrase as defined in Section 43, I. P. C. nor prohibited by law, nor could it furnish ground for civil action. Therefore it would not be illegal to refuse to answer. That being the case, I hold that the accused was not legally bound to furnish information. *Yates Reg. vs. Appayya*, 14 Madras, pp. 484.

POLLING OFFICER NOT A PUBLIC SERVANT.

The next point is whether the polling officer is a public servant. It is conceded that under Section 521 of the Municipal Act, every Municipal servant appointed under the Act is a public servant. The question whether a polling officer *qua* polling officer is a Municipal officer or servant? It is contended that the Municipal officers and servants referred to in Section 521 are officers and servants appointed under Chapter IV for purposes of Municipal administration. Sections 79 and 80 deal with "other officers and servants." It is under these Sections that the Commissioner appoints Municipal officers and servants. Sections 61 and 63 enumerate matters falling within the provisions of the Municipal administration. The Commissioner could not appoint a polling officer under Section 79 or 80. It was therefore deemed necessary to make specific provision in Section 28 empowering him to do so. It is under this Section that polling officers are appointed. But if it is not intended to include such polling officers among the Municipal servants referred to in Section 521. If such polling officers were Municipal servants the Commissioner would have appointed them under Sections 79 or 80. It is contended that it would be necessary. I am, therefore, of opinion that polling officer *qua* polling officer is not a Municipal servant within the meaning of Section 521 and therefore not a public servant. He certainly does not come within Section 21 of the Indian Penal Code. In the present case the polling officer is also a Municipal servant. That makes no difference. He was working as a polling officer. Any one could be appointed a polling officer whether a Municipal servant or otherwise. The polling officer was not working in the capacity of a Municipal servant at the election.

SECTION 177 DOES NOT APPLY.

I have dealt with the requirements of Section 177, I. P. C., but I am of opinion that Section 177 has no application to the case of a person who is charged to answer truly questions put to him. It contemplates a very different kind of obligation. In the case of *Queen-Empress and Lukhki Singh*, 12 Weekly Reporter, Cr. R. 23, the Court observed: "It appears that Section 177 by no means applies. The illustration to that section shows it does not apply to the case of any person who is examined by a public officer making a false statement, but it evidently alludes to cases where, by law, landlords and watchmen are bound to give information and to other analogous cases of the same description. The prisoners have not been guilty of any offence under Section 177." In the above cases the obligation to furnish information is imposed and the parties are bound to furnish information even though no questions are put to them. This information must be given by them *suo motu*. It has nothing to do with the case of an accused charged to answer questions put to him. For these reasons, I hold that the offence punishable under Section 177, I. P. C., is not committed.

THE CHARGE OF FORGERY.

I shall now deal with the charge of forgery against accused No. 1. The offence of forgery is defined in Section 463, I. P. C. One of the essential ingredients of that offence is the making of a "false document." Section 464, I. P. C., explains what amounts to a false document. To constitute the offence of forgery, therefore, the accused must have made the document Ex. A; that document must be a false document; and it must be made with the intent of supporting a claim to vote.

The evidence establishes that the accused obtained Ex. A by procuring Kassar Hajji Moti to write it. It is partly in print and partly in manuscript. The English manuscript is written by Mr. Priday except the initial "K. H. M." in the fourth column. Accused signed in Gujarati in the name of Kassar Hajji Moti. That is the only part of the writing in the hand of the accused. The initials "K. H. M." are forged, but not by the accused. But the initials are the most material and operative part of the written matter. Without them the voting paper would be worthless. There is no evidence to show that Mr. Panday was authorised to fill in the manuscript details. There is no evidence to show that the written and printed matter was explained to the accused. But he finally signed it. Thereby he must be regarded to have authenticated the contents of the document. Under the circumstances, I find that the accused made the document.

The second question is whether Ex. A. is a false document. To be a false document it must be false in fact and made dishonestly and fraudulently. Ex. A. is unquestionably false in fact. The accused signed it with the intention of causing it to be believed that it was signed by Kassar Hajji Moti personally. This is demonstrated by the affirmative answer he gave to the question put by the polling officer. His defence is that it is usual in the trade for the servants to call themselves by the names of the persons for whom they recover monies and to sign their names. Moreover Kassar Hajji Moti does not say he authorised him to sign for him. He simply says he would not object if he did. But in the present case no authority could be given as voting by proxy is not permissible. The very nature of the transaction, therefore, involves the representation that Ex. A. is signed by Kassar Hajji Moti himself where as it was not. The document is, therefore, false in fact. But, it is made dishonestly or fraudulently? It cannot be dishonestly, Section 24, I. P. C., defines what thing is done dishonestly. In the present case, there is neither wrongful gain nor wrongful loss as explained in Section 23, I. P. C. There is no loss or gain of property suggested in the present case. Mr. Campbell contends that the wrongful gain is the right to vote secured by the accused, also an extra vote cast in favour of Mr. Petit. He likewise contends that there was wrongful loss in as much as the rival candidate lost a vote. But this is not the wrongful gain or loss contemplated by Section 23, I. P. C. Moreover the

vote was actually rejected by the Commissioner. I hold there was no wrongful gain or loss and therefore no dishonesty as defined in Section 24, I. P. C.

ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF FRAUD.

The next question is, did accused act fraudulently? Fraud is nowhere defined. According to Sir James Stephen the essential elements of fraud are (1) deceit, (2) benefit to the author of deceit and (3) possible injury to third party. In 28 Madras at page 96, the learned Chief Justice observed:—"Intending to defraud means, of course, something more than deceiving. A tells a lie to B, and B believing him is deceived but it does not follow that A intended to defraud B. But as it seems to me, if A tells a lie intending that B should do something which A conceives to be to his own benefit or advantage, and, which, if done, would be to the loss or detriment of B, A intends to defraud B." In another part of the judgment, however, the Chief Justice observed that the intention of causing both wrongful gain and loss was not necessary. Either suffices. In 13 Bombay at p. 514, the Court quoted with approval the statement of Le Blanc J. in *Hagercroft vs. Cressy* (2 East, 108), namely that "by fraud is meant an intention to deceive whether it be from any expectation of an advantage to the party himself or ill-will towards the other is immaterial." (See also, 15 Madras, p. 218, 15 Bombay Law Reporter, pp. 708).

PERSONATION DUE TO IGNORANCE.

In the present case there is no allegation that the accused was actuated by ill-will towards anyone. The question for consideration is whether he intended to deceive anyone and thereby to get that one to do something which he conceived to be to his own benefit? It is very difficult to determine whether accused intended to deceive. Election malpractices so far as personation is concerned are often due to ignorance in Bombay. A son believes he can vote in the name of his absent or dead father. A servant believes he can vote for his master. In the present case, the accused says he did what he was told by his master and he did not know he was doing anything wrong. On the contrary he thought he was acting in a way that would secure the approbation of his master. I should have held that there was no intention to deceive if it were not for the false answers he gave to the question put by the polling officer. That indicates that the accused intended to deceive. I, therefore, find that the accused intended to deceive and thereby get that one to do something which he conceived to be to his own benefit? The false document does not confer any right upon him to vote. Signing the voting paper is the mode prescribed by the Municipal Act for exercising a pre-existing right. The Municipal Act confers this right and not Exhibit A.

STRAINING TO BREAKING POINT.

It seems to me it would be straining the word to breaking-point to make the word "fraudulently" cover acts commonly denominated election malpractices. At the time the Penal Code was enacted, Municipal elections were unknown to India. The Penal Code would have hardly contemplated election malpractices. Even in England such malpractices as the present are not punished as forgery. A special Act was necessary to punish malpractices. It is strange that the Corporation of Bombay has not yet moved Government to pass an Act on the lines of the English Illegal and Corrupt Practices Act so as to make such malpractices punishable as offences. As at present advised, I hold that the Act is not fraudulent in the technical sense of the word as defined in Section 25 of the Indian Penal Code.

The next question is whether the document was made with intent to support a claim or title to vote. This implies that the document itself, i.e., Exhibit A can be used in support of such a claim. A forges a will which gives his house to A. Then A can claim the house on the strength of the forged will. But the accused cannot claim to vote on the strength of Exhibit A. Exhibit A results from the mode prescribed for voting. Exhibit A creates no claim or title in favour of the accused. On the contrary Exhibit A extinguishes a pre-existing right or rather it exhausts the right the Act confers. Once a voter has voted, he cannot recall it. If Kassar Hajji Moti had no right to vote, Exhibit A could not give it to him. There is some confusion between a document which purports to create a right and a document which is produced in consequence of the mode prescribed for exercising a pre-existing right. The accused could not successfully contend "I have a right to vote. Exhibit A gives me that right." Exhibit A does not profess to create such a right and the name of the accused nowhere appears on it. Creating a right and exercising a right are distinct things. I, therefore, find that the intent charged is not established. On a consideration of all these points, I am of opinion that the offence of forgery is not committed.

CASE OF ACCUSED NO. 2.

I shall now deal with the case against accused No. 2. Upon my findings with regard to the case against accused No. 1, it follows that accused No. 2 has not committed the offences with which he is charged. But it is desirable for me to consider his case on its merits apart from the case against accused No. 1. I shall take the charge of forgery first. The charge against him is abetment by instigation. "A person is said to instigate another to an act when he, actually suggests or stimulates him to an act by means of language, direct or indirect, whether it take the form of express solicitation, or hints, insinuation, encouragement, or mere acquiescence, or permission does not amount to instigation." (4 Cal. Weekly Notes, p. 500).

In the present case the facts are as follows:—The accused interested himself in

the candidature of Mr. Petit and canvassed several votes for him. Among them was the vote of Kassar Hajji Moti, who had already promised to vote for Mr. Petit. On the 4th June, i.e., a day before the election, the accused instructed Kassar Hussein to fetch Kassar Hajji Moti to the polling-place as he was residing at Mahim and was not sure of being able to be present at the polling-place as his wife was ill. Accordingly, Kassar Hussein first went to Jackori Musjid expecting to find Kassar Hajji Moti there, but he was directed to the shop of Haji Ali Mahomed near the Juma Musjid. There he asked for Kassar Hajji Moti when accused No. 1 got up to come with him. He did not know him personally and he took him to the polling office in Mr. Petit's motor-car. Accused No. 1 says he was asked by his master's moonim, Ahmed Suleman, to go with Kassar Hussein to vote for Mr. Petit in the name of Kassar Hajji Moti and therefore he went and did so. It is clear from the evidence that accused No. 1 was ready and willing to vote for Mr. Petit when he started from his shop to come to the polling booth. There is no suggestion and no evidence that prior to this accused No. 2 instigated accused No. 1 or had anything to do with him or ever knew or met him. Nor is it alleged that accused No. 2 knew that Kassar Hajji Moti was not in Bombay on the 6th of June 1913. Nor is it suggested that accused No. 2 instructed Kassar Hussein to get anyone to personate Kassar Hajji Moti.

Under the circumstances, assuming all that Dr. Sukhia and others say against accused No. 2 is true it comes to this that accused No. 2 knowing that accused was going to personate him, intended to prevent him from doing so. In fact he acquiesced in it. But acquiescence is not instigation. There was no legal duty imposed upon him to prevent false personation. There is, therefore, no abetment by instigation.

THE EVIDENCE DISCUSSED.

I shall, however, consider the evidence on this point after the arrival of accused No. 1 at the polling-booth. Dr. Sukhia says he was present at the polling-booth on the election day and saw accused No. 1 accompanied by accused No. 2 and the red cap man Kassar Hussein, who said to accused No. 2 "I have brought Kassar Hajji Moti." He further saw these three go towards Mr. Petit's booth whereupon he told accused No. 2 that accused No. 1 was not Kassar Hajji Moti. But he replied he was. Then he told him he was not telling the truth. He subsequently saw these three men go to the issuing clerk. He adds "I also saw Mr. Panday entering the issuing office." It is strange that if Dr. Sukhia would give this testimony that no allusion to it is made in the opening address of Mr. Crawford who first conducted the case for the prosecution. However this may be, Dr. Sukhia is not corroborated by anybody upon this part of his statement. There seems to be no occasion for making the statement attributed to Kassar Hussein. Dr. Sukhia's own conduct is very strange. He never said a word to Mr. Panday. Mr. Petit's accredited agent. He takes no steps against the issue of the voting paper to him. It is scarcely credible that Dr. Sukhia would not have followed accused No. 1 through all the stages till he signed in the presence of the polling officer and then challenged the vote. He would have rendered important service to Mr. Byramji whose candidature he was warmly supporting. Dr. Sukhia could not have known that accused No. 1 was not Kassar Hajji Moti unless he previously knew Kassar Hajji Moti. But in answer to the Court, he gave his age as between 40 and 45 whereas he appears scarcely 30. This question was put by the Court with the object of satisfying itself whether Dr. Sukhia really knew Kassar Hajji Moti. A doctor could not easily have mistaken a man of 30 for a man of 40 or 45. Kassar Hajji Moti says he does not know Dr. Sukhia and has never seen him. I am sorry that Dr. Sukhia was not put to the test of having to identify him from a nummited photograph. Mr. Kapadia insisted that Dr. Sukhia should be asked to identify Kassar Hajji Moti from a crowd but unfortunately before this could be done Kassar Hajji Moti came into Court as his name was called out and Dr. Sukhia identified him. But identification under these circumstances is not of much value. On the other hand, Dr. Sukhia is contradicted by Kassar Hussein who says that accused No. 2 was not present when he arrived at the polling booth with accused No. 1 but he took him to accused No. 2 but to Mr. Dada Billimoria. Mr. Dada corroborates Kassar Hussein and states that accused No. 2 was not present at the polling booth when Kassar Hussein arrived with accused No. 1. Accused No. 2 says he had gone to the Police Court to fetch Mr. Balubhai Desai, one of the pleaders practising in this Court. Mr. Desai corroborates him and says he came with accused No. 2 to the polling place at 1-20 or 1-25 p.m.

DR. SUKHIA—A PARTISAN WITNESS.

I cannot close my eyes to the fact that Dr. Sukhia is a partisan witness. He had espoused the cause of Mr. Byramji. In fact he had induced him to come forward. Practically Mr. Byramji's success would be a triumph for Dr. Sukhia. With regard to Exhibit No. 1, Dr. Sukhia has not been straightforward. He denied having gone to the shop of accused No. 2 and written any letter to him. When confronted with Exhibit No. 1, he says it was written at the Crawford Market and was intended for Hormuz Sheriar and given to accused No. 2 to be given to Mr. Sheriar. But this is disproved by Mr. Sheriar who avers that Dr. Sukhia wrote Exhibit No. 1 at the shop of accused No. 2 and handed it to him to be given to accused No. 2. Mr. Sheriar's shop is very near the Crawford Market and he could have easily gone to Mr. Sheriar's shop. Therefore there was no necessity for him to write a message at the Crawford Market for Mr. Sheriar. On the other hand, if he actually went to the shop of accused No. 2 and not found him there, there would be necessity for him to write a note such as Exhibit No. 1. Admittedly he went to Sheriar's shop and enquired for Mr. Sheriar. He took Exhibit No. 1 from this taken in conjunction with Mr. Sheriar's evidence, it is clear that the truth is Dr. Sukhia went to Sheriar's but not finding him there wrote Exhibit No. 1 and handed it over to Sheriar to be given to accused No. 2. If the said Exhibit No. 1 were really written at the Crawford Market and intended for Sheriar, it would have been addressed to Sheriar. On the other hand, if it were written at accused No. 2's shop and intended for accused No. 2, address would be

superfluous. The fact that the note is written in a cash memo form of accused No. 2 indicates that he got it at the shop of accused No. 2 for it is unlikely that he would carry such memo forms in his pocket. The paper is a cash memo, and Dr. Sukhia's story implies that accused No. 2 carried his memo forms in his pocket. I am perfectly satisfied that Mr. Sheriar is stating the truth. He is a venerable old man and impressed me most favourably. I attach no importance to the discrepancy in the evidence as to whether Exhibit No. 1 was or was not enclosed in an envelope. There is no doubt it was written by Sukhia. Dr. Sukhia's object in denying having written Exhibit No. 1 to accused No. 2 was to prevent any allegation being made against him of his being actuated by ill-will or hostility for not having rendered the assistance he sought from him.

EVIDENCE REJECTED.

As a matter of fact Dr. Sukhia did not at all impress me favourably when he gave his evidence. He fenced and prevaricated and drew subtle distinctions. He appears to be ill-disposed to the Petit family. For these reasons, I am constrained to reject Dr. Sukhia's evidence as unsafe in a criminal case. Exclusive of Dr. Sukhia, there is no evidence worthy of consideration that accused No. 2 was present when the voting paper was issued or when it was signed by accused No. 1 before the polling officer. And accused No. 2 states that he went to the polling officer's table being attracted thereto by some discussion between him and accused No. 1. Mr. Byramji and Mr. Banaji makes him present at the time of the challenge. Both the issuing and the polling officers cannot say accused No. 2 had accompanied accused No. 1. By that time the challenge had been already committed to the offence it cannot be abetted by instigation after the offence is committed. Under the circumstances I find as a fact that accused No. 1 was not instigated by accused No. 2. The truth appears to be this: No one working for Mr. Byramji was aware that a voter was being personated. But when the polling officer's suspicions were aroused by the signature being in Gujarati and the initials in English, a commotion was caused by this Mr. Byramji appeared on the scene. He consults his election roll and observes therein that against the name of Kassar Hajji Moti the words "not found" are inserted. This was due to the post-card Exhibit No. 2 written by Mr. Byramji being returned to him through the dead-letter office as unclaimed. Mr. Byramji thereupon concluded that Kassar Hajji Moti was dead. Mr. Byramji deposes he has found a few dead men on the election roll. This is the genesis of the challenge and this is borne by the admission that Dr. Sukhia's message strengthened his suspicions. This indicates that his suspicions were aroused before he got any message from Dr. Sukhia. I do not believe that any message was sent by Dr. Sukhia. Had Dr. Sukhia really sent intimation to him of personation, there would be no necessity to consult the electoral roll. It is something curious that the name of the person through whom this important message regarding personation was sent, is not forthcoming. For these reasons I find that there was no abetment of instigation regarding the charge of forgery.

NOT A SCINTILLA OF EVIDENCE.

I come now to the second charge against accused No. 2. I cannot see how the charge can be supported. There is not a scintilla of evidence that accused No. 2 either by word, deed or sign or in any way whatever instigated accused No. 1 to give the answer he gave. All that is alleged against him was that he was present when the answer was given, but so were Mr. Byramji, Mr. Banaji and others. It would be absurd to hold that this was instigating, or aiding or facilitating the false answer. It must be also remembered that the offence under Section 177, I. P. C., could only be committed upon the question being put. The instigation must therefore be at or about the time the question was put by the polling officer. No witness deposes that anything was said by accused No. 2 to accused No. 1 or any suggestion made or encouragement given to accused No. 1 by accused No. 2 to give the answers he gave. There was therefore no act of abetment during this time. The only alternative possible is that accused No. 1 was told to give the answer he gave prior to his arriving at the polling place, in anticipation of a possible challenge. There is absolutely no evidence before me that accused No. 2 either directly or indirectly tutored accused No. 1 to give these answers. For these reasons, I find that accused No. 2 did not abet the commission of the offences with which he is charged. I therefore acquit him.

AMENDMENT NECESSARY.

It only remains for the legislature to amend the Municipal Act so as to prevent the recurrence of such malpractices and false personation.

Mr. H. Campbell, bar-at-law, instructed by Mr. Leslie Crawford, Municipal solicitor, conducted the prosecution; the first accused was defended by Mr. H. A. H. Payne, solicitor, and Mr. C. N. Kanuga, pleader, and Mr. I. D. Davar and Mr. Joseph Bepista, barristers, instructed by Mr. S. B. Kapadia and Mr. B. T. Desai, pleaders, appeared for the second accused.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE.

FIRST AID WORK TO GUZARAT PILGRIMS.

The members of the Hindu Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade who had gone on Sunday the 12th to Dakore for rendering first aid to the pilgrims during the Manakharti fair returned to Bombay on Friday 17th by the Guzerat Mail.

Their services were highly appreciated by the Temple authorities as some of the members who were posted in the temple rendered exemplary services day and night to those pilgrims who were infirm and weak, in facilitating their "Darshan" with the Deity while in many cases they averted accidents by taking care of the infants and children and handing them over to their parents after their "Darshan" was over. The rush of pilgrims was very great. The Police and the Municipal Officials, at the suggestion of the District Magistrate of Kaira, heartily co-operated with the Ambulance workers who were able to render first aid in 23 cases beside the extraordinary service rendered in the temple.

SOMALILAND.

CAMEL CORPS DISAST.

COMMANDANTS

OFFICIAL RASH ACT.

Despatches.

Despatches issued on Sept. 30, by the Colonial Office contain full details of the disaster to the Somaliland Camel Corps on Aug. 9 last, when it was attacked by a dervish force of between 1,500 and 2,000 riflemen. It will be recalled that a total of 119 officers and men engaged, thirty-three, including the commandant, Mr. R. C. Corfield, were killed, and twenty-one were wounded, among the latter being Captain G. H. Summers, of the Indian contingent, King's African Rifles. The correspondence places the whole responsibility for the reverse on the late commandant, who, it is stated, acted contrary to instructions, says the "Daily Telegraph."

In a despatch to the Colonial Secretary, dated Aug. 19, Mr. G. F. Archer, the Acting Commissioner, states that, in view of a renewal of Dervish activity, he had misgivings as to the wisdom of retaining the Camel Constabulary in its advanced position at Burao. Mr. Corfield, however, who had great political experience of the country, considered that no danger attached to the occupation of that place, and the corps had been established there, without incident, since Jan. 16 last. In its short career the corps had more than justified its existence by restoring complete peace and order among the friendly tribes after two years of confusion. To have withdrawn the corps, therefore, without some strong reason, appeared unwarrantable, especially as it was only from Burao that the friendlies could be properly controlled. The Acting Commissioner sees no good reason for concealing the fact that in the last two years, when the tribes were left to their own devices, about one-third of the made population were exterminated in inter-tribal fighting. In the circumstances, he decided to proceed to Burao to consult with Mr. Corfield, and arrived there on Aug. 6, accompanied by Captain Summers and an escort of twenty regular troops.

Two days afterwards a report was received by Mr. Corfield that dervishes were severely raiding the friendlies in the district between Idoweina and Burao, their operations extending to within two or three miles of Ber. After a discussion on the situation with Mr. Corfield Mr. Archer adopted the view that some action was indicated, and accordingly ordered a strong reconnaissance by the Camel Corps in the direction of Ber to ascertain the facts. Captain Summers was instructed to accompany the force with a view to forming his own conclusions and advising on the military situation, before future action was decided on.

A HAZARDOUS UNDERTAKING.

The despatch proceeds: "Mr. Corfield appears to have received information on the road near Ber that a large dervish party had arrived, and were making Idoweina water, thirty miles south-east of Burao, their rendezvous. He thereupon decided to proceed rapidly in this direction, and at nine p.m. arrived at Der Keinleh, within four miles of Idoweina. At this point shots were heard and the lights of the dervish fires were seen illuminating the sky. Illalos sent forward to reconnoitre returned to report the enemy assembled in force.

"Had the Commandant at this juncture fallen back and reported to me on the situation, a valuable service would have been rendered, even though some risk had been incurred. My standing orders to him gave, as you are aware, no discretionary powers whatsoever in the matter of engaging the dervishes, or even proceeding on these extended patrols. Contrary to orders, however, the Commandant decided to engage the dervishes, and to place his force in such a position as to intercept on the morrow their line of retreat with their stock into the Ain. I need scarcely comment on the hazardous nature of such an undertaking with the force at his disposal. In fairness to Captain Summers, also, it must be recorded that he made a grave misrepresentation to Mr. Corfield as to the rashness (in his opinion) of his decision, from both a political as well as from a military point of view, considering the nature of the instructions given, and the issue involved. For the reason, however, that military action had never been contemplated, orders had not been given for Captain Summers to assume command.

"The night of the 8th inst. passed without incident. The Camel Constabulary moved out from Dergeinleh at 5-30 a.m. on Aug. 9, and, marching rapidly to Magalayer, cut the dervish line of retreat, with their stock into the Ain. At 6-45 p.m. the Constabulary was severely attacked by a force numbering, at a conservative estimate, 1,500 riflemen. At 7-15 a.m. Mr. Corfield, fighting gallantly, was shot through the head, and died instantly. The bodies of his interpreter, Haji Jama Geili, a well-known and loyal servant of this Protectorate, and his two personal servants were found during the action lying close beside him. The dervishes evidently made three desperate assaults on our position, coming on in waves, and altogether advanced to the attack eight or nine times. There can be no doubt they were fully determined to annihilate our small force.

"More or less continuous fighting lasted for over five hours, from 6-45 a.m. to twelve midday, during which time Captain Summers was wounded three times. Mr. Dunn, the Assistant Commandant, providentially remained unscathed under constant fire. Soon after midday it became apparent that the dervishes had practically exhausted their ammunition supply. Had it not been so, nothing in human possibility could have saved the Camel Constabulary from being completely overwhelmed, and the annals of

Protectorate from a repetition of the history of Gumburu. It is fortunate, also, that there were no spearmen with the dervish force. A party of 200 spearmen could undoubtedly, at this point, have carried the zariha by assault, and killed every man at his post. It can well be realised that our small party had by now reached its limit of endurance. Probably 300-400 rounds of ammunition per man had been fired. There was no shade, and the heat was intense, nor had they any water.

HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING.

"The maxim gun was put out of action by rifle fire, and did not jam, as previously reported, after firing little more than three belts. It lacked a shield. Of the team of five serving the gun, one man was killed and three were wounded. Consistently heavy dervish fire was directed against the maxim gun position, and it was here that most of our casualties occurred. On one occasion hand-to-hand fighting ensued, and a dervish was shot by Captain Summers actually with in the zariha. Most of the fighting, in fact, in this action of Dul Madoba (Black Hill) was of a most desperate character, and firing at short range was general.

"At 3-30 p.m., having ascertained that the dervishes had drawn off, Mr. Dunn began his retirement on Burao. Some sixty of the riding camels and horses had been killed in action, and, in addition to the wounded, some of the men were exhausted, so that Mr. Dunn lacked sufficient transport. He succeeded, unaided, however, in bringing out the remnant of his party, Captain Summers, and all the wounded, and the maxim gun; and I consider that throughout the engagement this officer's conduct has been most highly meritorious."

Mr. Archer estimates the dervish losses at about 230 killed and 100 wounded. According to a dervish boy who was captured, their total force numbered 2,250 men, including 150 horsemen and 100 spearmen who took no part in the fighting. It was estimated by the captive that this force comprised just about one-half of the Mullah's active following. The party was led by Ow Yusuf Abdullah Hassan, the brother next in seniority to the Mullah himself.

On receiving news of the reverse, the Acting Commissioner moved out to the assistance of the corps with his personal escort of twenty rank and file of the Indian contingent and about 100 spearmen and seventy riflemen. He met the remnant of the Constabulary some eighteen miles south of Burao, and the whole party retired to that place. On Aug. 10 Captain Summers and all the wounded, together with most of the Government stores, were moved towards Sheikh and Mr. Archer followed with Mr. Dunn and the main party and all the remaining stores on the following morning. No panic of any sort occurred, and the retirement throughout was carried out in good order. All Government property was removed from Burao, including camel-fodder and so forth. Early on the morning of Aug. 12 the two parties rejoined at Sheikh.

A SEVERE SET-BACK.

In concluding his despatch, Mr. Archer says: "A rash act has involved the Government of the Protectorate in a severe setback, and, under the circumstances, in a politically disastrous withdrawal from Burao. For this, Mr. Corfield, who had previously done such excellent work, has paid the penalty with his life. It can only be said that he allowed his attribute of great personal bravery, and the complete confidence he had in the men under his command, to outweigh his better judgment. The action of Dul Madoba should never have been fought. But once committed to the action—and in this matter no responsibility can attach to them—the outstanding feature is the gallant conduct and the prolonged and determined resistance effected by Captain Summers and Mr. Dunn with a small body of men against odds never less, from the beginning, than fifteen to one."

Detailed reports on the action by Captain Summers and Mr. Dunn are also printed. The former states that when the dervishes advanced to the attack he volunteered the advice that the commandant should form his force into a square, as, owing to the numbers of the dervishes, the flanks of his line could not be covered, and he would also appear to think this necessary, and observed that by doing so the volume of his fire would be greatly diminished. The Camel Constabulary were thus committed to an action in an irregular skirmishing line in dense bush, without either reserve or flank or rear protection."

MR. HARCOURTH'S DESPATCH.

On Sept. 5 the Colonial Secretary acknowledged the Acting Commissioner's despatch, and added: "It is evident that the whole responsibility for this ill-advised and disastrous action must rest with the late Mr. Corfield. He has paid the penalty with his life, and I have no desire to dwell on this aspect of the matter. But I am compelled, if only in justice to the other officers concerned, to record my opinion that the disaster is due to his complete disregard of the instructions issued by his Majesty's Government, by Mr. Byatt, and by yourself."

"I fully endorse your remarks with regard to the conduct of Captain Summers and Mr. Dunn, and I request that you will convey to the latter officer my warm commendation of his coolness and courage during the action, and of the dispositions which he made for withdrawing his force after the engagement. I shall cause Captain Summers to be informed of my appreciation of his services on his arrival in this country."

"When I learn with regard of the unsatisfactory conduct of part of the Camel Corps, it is clear that the remainder are entitled to the highest praise for the gallant manner in which they withstood the attack of a vastly superior force. I note the names of those who have been specially commended, and I shall await your further representations."

"It gives me much pleasure to convey to you my unreserved approval of your own proceedings as reported in your despatch. You pass lightly over the action which you took on receiving the first intimation of the disaster. The information then given was fortunately inaccurate, but it is clear that in acting upon it, and in proceeding with your scanty escort to the succour of the survivors you were consciously accepting the gravest personal risks, with but little hope of a successful issue. I shall take an early opportunity of submitting your name to the King for appointment as Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George."

THE SOUTH POLE.

DR. MAWSON'S EXPEDITION.

SCIENTISTS' HARDSHIPS.

The "Central News" correspondent at Christchurch says:—

The Macquarie Islands, lonely specks of land in the Southern ocean, are being used by Dr. Mawson, in charge of the Australasian Antarctic Expedition, as a kind of halfway-house between Australia and his headquarters in Adelie Land, part of the Antarctic continent. Dr. Mawson has a fairly large party in Adelie Land, and has stationed five scientists on the Macquarie Islands, where his wireless messages are received and re-transmitted to Sydney.

The Macquaries are out of the usual course of shipping in these seas, and in the middle of August word was received that the party's provisions had been exhausted, and that its members were practically starving. Although the islands are legally controlled by the State Government of Tasmania, they are more closely in touch with New Zealand, and on receipt of this news the New Zealand Government despatched its steamer Tutanekai with provisions and other supplies.

The vessel, which reached the islands on the 20th inst., found that the scientists, as well as a number of men engaged in the penguin-oil industry, had suffered a good deal of hardship. They had had no flour or bread for five weeks, no potatoes for eight weeks, and no sugar or preserved milk for six weeks; their remaining supplies consisting of a little sago and tapioca, some canned beetroot and spinach, and some tobacco and stout. For weeks their staple food had been the tongues and hearts of sea-elephants and fish, of which, of course, there was a plentiful supply.

"Sea-elephants' hearts," said the chief scientist to one of the relief party, "make a decent hash, but we all prefer the tongues. They are not very nutritious, perhaps, but they are all right to get along with. It was very unfortunate that our provisions should have given out just between the penguin and sea-elephant seasons, in the middle of the winter; still, we have been doing all right. The sea-elephant season is just coming in again. In the penguin season we collect hundreds of eggs, and store them away in the ground. They are very good, in whatever way they are cooked."

WIRELESS EXPERTS' LABOURS.

The two wireless experts were not absent from duty one night while they were on the islands, and did excellent service. They spent the night in a hut on the top of a bleak mountain 3,000ft. high, the only access to the hut being by way of a precipitous and slippery path. In order to avoid the use of the path as much as possible, they improvised a rough but effective telephone, features of which were a candle-box front, a cardboard receiver, and a "buzzer" and this telephone was used for communicating with the chief of the scientific party, whose quarters were in a large hut at the foot of the hill.

Regular communication was maintained with Adelie Land, which is more than 800 miles distant, and in this way Dr. Mawson was able to control every branch of the expedition's work. Every detail of the operations was reported to him, and from the Antarctic wilds he sent back his instructions. On one occasion, for instance, Dr. Mawson telegraphed to the Macquarie Islands station instructions that observations should be made of the Aurora Australis. To carry out his orders a special hut was built, and here, night after night, one of the scientists sat watching the southern skies. Sometimes the wind blew with such force that it was impossible for the operator in the wireless hut to take a message, and other atmospheric disturbances occasionally interrupted communication, but on the whole it was regular. The record night's work, as far as wireless messages from Adelie Land were concerned, was represented by 1,200 words.

DYNAMITE CRIMES IN AMERICA.

ARREST FOLLOWS CONFESSION.

The Reuter correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" wired on Oct. 2:—

A man whose name is given as G. E. Davis, alias George O'Donnell, was rested on charge of blowing up a bridge at Mount Vernon (New York) on the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad, on September 3, 1911.

According to the United States Marshall who arrested Davis, the man has made a confession implicating various labour union officials.

The case promises to afford another sensation similar to that created by the conviction of the McNamara brothers of the series of dynamite outrages which culminated in the blowing of the Los Angeles "Times" building.

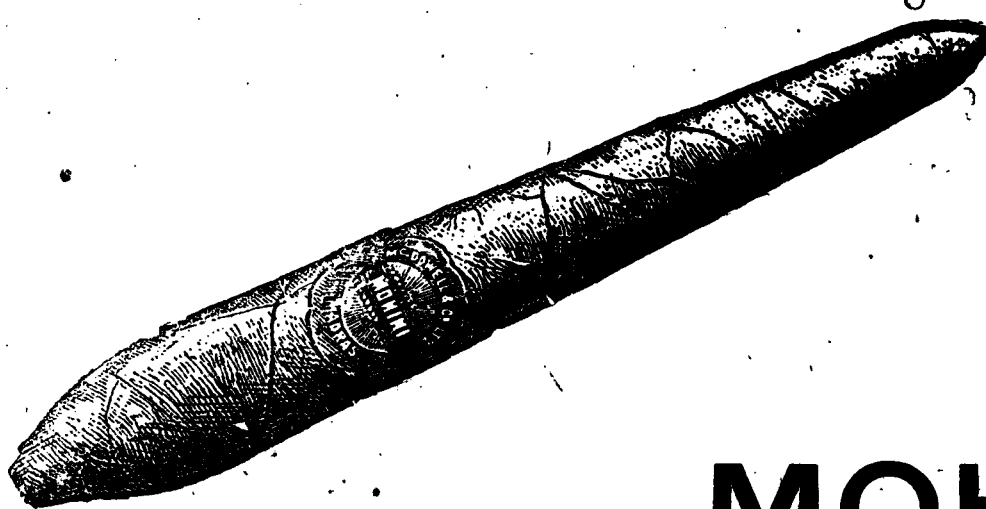
Harry Oones, secretary and treasurer of the Structural Ironworkers' Union, has been arrested on a charge of conspiracy.

It is understood that he is implicated in the confession alleged to have been made by the man Davis, arrested in New York. Thus far he has been unable to furnish the \$2,000 bail demanded by the Federal Court.

The arrest was made on the complaint of a private detective, who charged Oones with conspiring with F. N. Ryan, the brothers McNamara, and 50 other ironworkers to transport dynamite which was to be used in wrecking property of the American Bridge Company.

The District Attorney's office here has issued a list of a dozen dynamite and kindred outrages to which Davis is alleged to have confessed, his revelations, it is said, clearing up most of the mysterious attacks of property made in recent years and not explained during the trials of the McNamara brothers and their accomplices.

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BRITISH ASSOCIATION. RESEARCHES IN PHYSIOLOGY. CHEMISTRY OF LIVING ORGANISM.

Dr. F. G. Hopkins, F.R.S., devoted his presidential address in this section on Sept. 12 to the subject of "The Dynamic Side of Biochemistry." In developing his argument, which was necessarily of a highly specialized character, his object, as he explained, was to urge the younger generation of chemists to apply themselves to the study of this science of the chemistry of living organisms, which would prove, he thought, a most profitable field of investigation.

In the year 1837, he said, Justus Liebig, whom they might rightly name the father of modern animal chemistry, presented a report to the Chemical Section of the British Association, then assembled at Liverpool. Liebig had a profound belief that in the then new science of organic chemistry biology was to find its greatest aid to progress, and his enthusiastic mind was fretted by the cooler attitude of others. In the report he had mentioned he called upon the chemists of this country to take note of what was in the wind and while complimenting British physiologists and biologists upon their own work, urged upon them the immediate need of combining with the chemists.

The regrettable divorce between these two aspects of science even down to this day had been so often dwelt upon that they would feel no wish to hear it treated historically, but he would ask his audience to listen to some remarks which were a reiteration of Liebig's appeal, as heard by that Association three-quarters of a century ago. For one could, he thought, honestly say that it was a rare thing in this country, in the person of a biologist, even among those unburdened either with years or traditions, who had taken the trouble so to equip himself in organic chemistry as to understand fully an important part of metabolism stated in terms of structural formulae. But on the whole it was easier for the intelligent adult mind to grasp new problems than to learn a new technique. It was better that youth should be spent in acquiring the latter. That was why he felt justified in repeating to-day the appeal of Liebig to the leading chemists of this country, in the hope that they might see their way to direct the steps of more of their able students into the path of biochemistry. He had been specially tempted to do this for a very practical reason. He had been in a position to review the current demand of various institutions, home and colonial, for the services of trained biochemists, and could say, he thought with authority, that the demand would rapidly prove to be in excess of the supply. It would be a pity if the generation of trained chemists now growing up in this country should not share in the restoration of this balance.

Dr. Hopkins then proceeded with the subject chosen for his address, which he stated as follows:—My main thesis will be that in the study of the intermediate processes of metabolism we have to deal, not with complex substances which elude ordinary chemical methods, but with simple substances undergoing comprehensible reactions. By simple substances I mean such as are of easily ascertainable structure and of a molecular weight within a range to which the organic chemist is well accustomed. I intend also to emphasize the fact that it is not alone with the separation and identification of products from animal that our present studies deal, but with their reactions in the body, with the dynamic side of biochemical phenomena.

PROGRESS OF BIOCHEMISTRY.

His desire, he added, was to point out that continuous progress, yielding facts which, by whomsoever appraised, belonged to exact science, had gone on in the domain of animal chemistry from the days of Liebig until now, and that if this progress had till recently been slow, it was in the main, due to a continuance of the circumstance which so troubled Liebig himself—the shortage of workers. Dr. Hopkins proceeded to support his thesis by describing the steps by which the biochemist acquired knowledge concerning the synthetic powers of the animal body, remarking that though the subject might appear to the physiologist to have an academic character the chemical response of the tissues to the chemical stimulus of foreign substances of simple constitution, was, in his opinion, of profound biological significance. Apart from its biological bearings as the simplest type of immunity reaction, it threw vivid light, and its further study must throw light, on the potentialities of the tissue laboratories.

The President said in conclusion:—If the organic chemist would get into touch with the animal, it was sure that the possession of his special knowledge would serve him well. Difficulties and peculiarities in connexion with technique might lead the professor of pure chemistry to call his work amateurish, and certainly his results, unlike those of the physical chemist, would not straightaway lend themselves to mathematical treatment. He might himself, too, meet from time to time the spectre of Vitalism, and be led quite unjustifiably to wonder whether all his work might not be wide of the mark. But if he would first obtain for other investigators a further supply of valuable qualitative facts concerning the reactions in the body, they might then say to him, as Francis said to his master:—The mathematics and the metaphysics—Fall to them as you find your stomach serves you.

All they who were engaged in applying chemistry and physics to the study of living phenomena were apt to be posed with questions as to their goal, although they had but just set out on their journey. It seemed to him that they should be content to believe that they would ultimately be able at least to describe the living animal in the sense that the morphologist had described the dead; if such descriptions did not amount to final explanations, it was not their fault. If in "life" there were some final residuum fated always to elude their methods there

was always the comforting truth to which Robert Louis Stevenson gave perhaps the finest expression, when he wrote:—

To travel hopefully is better than to arrive,
And the true success is labour.

THE DANGERS OF ANÆSTHETICS.

The committee appointed to acquire further knowledge concerning anaesthetics with special reference to deaths by or during anaesthesia and their possible diminution presented an interim report.

The report drew attention to three inquiries which had taken place within the past few months upon members of the working classes to whom cocaine or some derivative thereof had been administered for tooth extraction by unregistered dentists. It was, the report stated, highly important to remember that the risk attendant upon the injection of cocaine and similar analgesics is quite as great, from the septic as from the purely toxic side. Hence it happens that apart from the numerous cases of cocaine poisoning which occur, a few of which terminate in inquests, there are a large number of others which escape attention, the victims either suffering from prolonged impairment of health or dying from sequelae rarely traced to their true causes. The injection of cocaine or its derivatives may lead to dangerous or fatal symptoms by (a) direct toxicity; (b) the introduction of septic organisms into the circulation through improper sterilization of injecting appliances; (c) lacerating and reducing the vitality and power of recovery of inflamed tissues into which the analgesic solution may have been forced, with the result that sloughing or necrosis follows; and (d) the injected fluid, not only driving out the blood and lymph, but also dispersing pathogenic organisms into the tissues and even into the general circulation (Gibbs).

Dr. A. D. Waller, the chairman of the committee, explained that they had presented four reports in the interests of the laboratory and two in the interests of the public. The main consideration upon which they laid stress was that preventable and unnecessary deaths occurred, and that something should be done to alleviate that misfortune. The present report was the result of the work of Sir Frederic Hewitt. It was a plea for the endorsement and the strengthening of the resolution passed two years ago at Sheffield representing to the Home Office and to the Privy Council the urgent need of legislation to protect the public against unnecessary risks incurred through the administration of anaesthetics by unqualified persons.

THE NEED OF LEGISLATION.

Sir Frederic Hewitt said the present state of the law almost verged upon the ludicrous. In the Home Office Departmental Committee's report two or three years ago the Chairman had pointed out that, while a publican must have a licence for his business, anybody might without hindrance render a fellow-subject unconscious. That was a serious disadvantage and one which affected the working classes particularly, for they had no means of finding out the absence of qualifications of those who attended to them.

He was glad to say that the reform movement started by the British Association at Leicester had received a great deal of support. A draft Bill had been submitted to the Home Secretary in 1909, and a Departmental Committee had reported strongly in favour of early legislation. For the last two years a second draft Bill had been in the possession of the Home Office, the main principle of which had been agreed to by all the professional bodies—viz., that anaesthetics should be administered only by qualified persons. It was necessary that further steps should be taken if the present unsatisfactory conditions were not to continue. The risks of taking anaesthetics were now greater than those of railway travelling. It had been urged that if they took away the right of unqualified dentists to administer anaesthetics the public would suffer, for there were not sufficient qualified dentists. It had been shown, however, that the public had services which were being established could provide an adequate service for the working classes in return for small fees.

Dr. Blumfeld said it was awful that so many healthy people should be sacrificed. If any other civil circumstances led to such loss of life the public outcry would be sufficient to make any Government take action. He thought much might be done on the educational side to concentrate public attention on the subject.

Dr. McCordie said he had made inquiries as to the quantity of dangerous drugs used by unregistered practitioners, and had found that while chloroform was used very little, nitrous oxide and cocaine were used in huge quantities. Drugs were used very frequently for injection in cases where injection was inadvisable and often very dangerous.

Mr. F. J. Pearce, on behalf of the British Dental Association, supported the suggestion that a strong resolution should be passed in the interests of the general public urging the need for legislation.

Dr. Vernon Harcourt suggested that they would strengthen their case if they showed how many of the deaths which took place under anaesthetics occurred when the anaesthetics were administered by unqualified persons.

Mr. H. P. Joscelyne stated that there were about 20,000 unqualified dentists and about 5,000 qualified dentists. There were about 200,000 injections of anaesthetics a day by unqualified men. He complained that the newspapers would not take this matter up because it was against their own interests.

Mr. Leonard Hill agreed that the newspapers were greatly to blame. They would not take the matter up because the greater part of their revenue derived from advertisements of unqualified dentists and patent medicines. It would be against their own interests for the newspapers to report the cases where death was due to the administration of anaesthetics by unqualified men, and Parliament took no action because it only cared for the matters which the newspapers brought before the people.

This morning there was a joint sitting of the section with the Subsection of Psychology.

VISUAL IMAGES.

Professor R. Ogden read a paper on "Some Experimental Data Concerning the Localization of Visual Images." He said the primary aim of the experiments was to secure visual images suggested by a series of 50 words exposed in a card changer. Above the word was pasted a round disk of "granite"

paper, 2 cm. in diameter, which the observer was instructed to fixate. As soon as an image appeared the subject reacted, and then described the nature of the image which had occurred. The observers were students in a college. Among the words used for tests were—pursue, bed, hammer, pencil, and viaduct. In the case of the word "Plato" one observer thus described what he saw in space:—"A tall man, bald in front of the head, broad face and forehead, wearing a long coat; looked as if he were on the stage or 'up' somewhere." (Laughter.)

EXPERIMENTS ON SOUND LOCALIZATION.

Dr. Charles S. Myers (Cambridge) said the object of these experiments was to analyse the factors determining our notoriously uncertain localization of sounds situated in the median (sagittal) line of the head. A sound-proof room was used, in which the subject and the experimenter sat; six subjects, giving 25 sittings, were investigated. The sounds were for the most part generated outside the room, to which they were led by means of a large trumpet and a tube. In most of the experiments the sound consisted of (1) a fundamental tone of about 200 vibrations per second, accompanied by its first three overtones (400, 600, 800 vibrations per second); these four tones were separately heard from four wind instruments operated by an assistant. In other experiments a buzzer was used as the source of sound, situated either outside or within the sound-proof room; in a few experiments an electric bell was sounded within the room. A noiselessly-moving instrument, carrying either a funnel (or, when the sound was produced within the room, the buzzer or bell), served as a perimeter to vary the position of the sound in the room. Three positions of the sound were given—directly in front of, directly above, and directly behind the subject. The subject, sitting blindfold, determined the apparent direction of the sound. The position of the subject in the room was variously changed.

The subjects observed that their judgments were based on the timbre and loudness of the sounds (e.g., "Odeg. is 'the fullest, most open sound'; 30deg. is 'a hoarse sound'"), and on spatial experience, including medial incidence e.g., "Odeg. 'hits me full in the face'; 90deg. 'has a vertical feeling'; and laterality (e.g., 'I localize the front sounds by their being to the right'; 'the back sounds affect only the left ear.'") Of these, laterality was due to the sound not being given exactly in the median line of the subject's head; it was early noticed by the subjects as a criterion, but sooner or later it was, of course, necessarily abandoned. Medial incidence was also found to be an insecure basis. In the end, timbre and loudness proved the only trustworthy criterion. These experiments suggested that the tactual impressions felt by the subjects on their face and head were illusory, and that they were really of auditory origin. Just as when a sound stimulated one ear more strongly than the other it appeared to hit that ear, or to be heard only in that ear, so when a sound stimulated the two ears equally it appeared to hit the head or to be placed somewhere in the middle line. In each case the spatial experience was a cue leading to head movement whereby the sound was more correctly localized. It was only with the growth of experience that median sounds were given a front, top, or back position; and even then the judgments were extremely inaccurate, especially when all auxiliary information was excluded.

HABIT-FORMATION IN ANIMALS.

Miss E. M. Smith described some observations on "Habit-formation in Guinea Pigs," which were carried out, under the direction of Dr. Myers, at the Cambridge Psychological Laboratory during the present year. They formed part of a larger series designed to test the inheritability in guinea-pigs of such characters as rapidly of learning, ability to profit by practice, accuracy of performance, retentiveness etc. With this end in view, and in the hope of discovering well-marked individual differences of behaviour, the animals were subjected to certain tests (a) the labyrinth test, and (b) a new form of sensory discrimination test, in which photic and auditory stimuli were combined. Despite the fact that this preliminary investigation was, owing to its scope, necessarily somewhat general in character, it had nevertheless brought to light several hitherto unrecorded points of interest concerning guinea-pig behaviour. One point was that in the running of the maze the females were more reliable, more accurate and more staid than the males. ("Hear, hear" and laughter.) The females also proved greatly superior to the males in responding to the sensory discrimination tests in which light and sound were used.

RUGBY STRIKE.

HELP FROM ALLIED TRADES.

To the full extent allowed by their rules members of the Rugby branches of engineering trade unions have decided to raise loans for the support of the moulers and coremakers now on strike.

Another matter that has serious consideration is the action that should be taken in regard to any "blackened" work that trade unionists might be expected to handle. The Engineers' Society have full powers to refuse to handle such material, but members of other organisations represented at the meeting to discuss the matter were not so clear on the point. It was resolved that they should consult their respective executives as to the powers they possessed. Indignation was expressed in regard to the recent police court proceedings when strikers were charged with assault.

PERFECT AFTER CENTURIES.

The skeleton of a human being recently unearthed by workmen in the Silverlake stone quarry, on the main road from Sherborne to Yeovil, was found to possess a perfect set of teeth in the jaw bone. Although in all probability the bones had been under the earth for centuries, the teeth were still white, and perfectly even. The jaw bone has been kept as a relic, but the remainder of the skeleton has been reburied.

MARIE LLOYD AS "UNDESIRABLE."

ORDER FOR HER DEPORTATION.

DETAINED WITH B. DILLON
ON ELLIS ISLAND.

The York Correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" wired on Oct. 2:—

Miss Marie Lloyd, the well-known musical hall artist, and Mr. Bernard Dillon, the English jockey, who arrived at New York on the White Star liner Olympic, were detained by the immigration authorities as "undesirable," and the order has been given for their deportation.

Miss Lloyd has appealed against this decision, and her appeal has been carried to Washington, where it will come before Mr. Wilson, the Minister of Labour.

He will consult with Mr. Camminetti, the Commissioner-General of Immigration, and a decision will be given as early as possible. Meanwhile, Miss Marie Lloyd and Mr. Dillon have been taken to Ellis Island, the immigrant station in New York Harbour, where they will be obliged to remain until the Washington authorities decide the case. The two passengers were anxious to remain in better quarters in New York, but this was not permitted.

The manner in which the affair came about was a great surprise to Miss Marie Lloyd, as she and Mr. Dillon had landed from the Olympic and the actress was met by her sister, Miss Alice Lloyd. She had safely negotiated the customs and had given instructions to have her luggage taken to her hotel. She was passing off the pier to a motor-car which was awaiting her when an official from the Immigration Department detained her.

He said that it was necessary for her to answer questions he had to put to her, and in reply to one of these she admitted that Mr. Dillon was not her husband. Where upon the inspector declared that she could not be allowed to leave the pier. He however, permitted her afterwards to wait aboard the Olympic, and she remained on the ship overnight.

Miss Lloyd had come to America to fulfil a six-months' engagement, in which she proposed to tour the greater part of the States. She was to open next week at the New Palace Theatre in this city.

She is a great favourite in this country, and her American managers are greatly chagrined at the incident. They are doing all in their power to induce the Washington authorities to cancel the decision made by the immigration authorities here.

"A CONSUMMATE ARTIST." Miss Marie Lloyd has long been favourite on the music-hall stage, and, in her own line, she is a consummate artist. Born in a north-eastern suburb of London, she went as a child to work in a mantle factory.

Her first appearance in public as a vocalist was at a band of hope entertainment in connection with a church in Islington. Quickly her talent was recognised, and when only 15 years of age she made her appearance as a professional vocalist. She received then the munificent salary of half-a-crown a night, and for the same amount she went on as an extra turn at the East-end music-hall.

There was no denying her talent and she made such rapid progress that she was soon able to command £200 a week for a starring tour in America. Her first marriage was dissolved, and in November 1906 she was married to Mr. Alec Hurley, a popular comedian.

In the beginning of 1911 Mr. Hurley presented a petition for divorce. On the eve of the hearing of the petition Mrs. Hurley sailed for South Africa, and neither of the parties to the petition put in an appearance.

Miss Lloyd visited America in 1908, and had a most enthusiastic reception in various parts of the States.

RELATIVES, WITHOUT NEWS. No message from Miss Marie Lloyd has been received by her relatives since her detention.

STATEMENT BY HER AGENT. Seen by a "Daily Chronicle" representative last night, Mr. Walter Bentley, Miss Marie Lloyd's agent, said that the news of her detention has come as a thunderbolt to him.

"I am disgusted," said Mr. Bentley with vehemence. "It's scandalous—and the humiliation to her, a fine clever woman, with a heart of gold."

"Can you offer no explanation?" asked our representative.

"Well," replied Mr. Bentley, "it seems to me that someone's got a 'down' on her. Of course, you can't be famous without having enemies. I've a shrewd idea who Marie's enemy is. Poor Marie, I expect she's too worried to cable, though I hope I shall hear from her in the morning."

TIVOLI MANAGER'S SURPRISE.

Mr. Joseph Wilson, manager of the Tivoli Theatre, when seen by a "Chronicle" representative last evening, could say nothing in regard to the mysterious detention. "Until your people rang me up two hours ago," he said, "I knew nothing about it. I am certainly not going to conjecture imaginary causes, and try to blacken a woman's character thousands of miles away. All I can say is that she is a splendid artist, as all the world agrees, and my sole business with her is to book her for the Tivoli. Her private affairs do not concern me, and I want to know nothing of them."

Various well-known representatives of the music hall stage were seen at the Vandeville Club, the rendezvous of music hall artists, and while none could throw any light on the subject all were enthusiastic in praise of Marie Lloyd.

NERVOUSNESS AND INSOMNIA.



are symptoms of nerve irritation, often the result of OVER-WORK, ANXIETY, OVER-STUDY, MENTAL ANXIETY, and excesses of eating, drinking, or bodily abuses.

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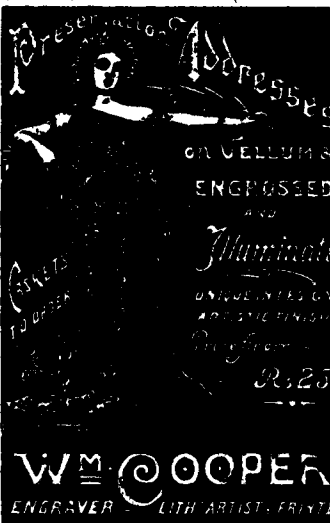
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THE FACE IS AN INDEX TO THE HEART

but with a woman it is likewise an index to her internal organism, the healthy or diseased condition of which is at once betrayed in her facial expression. While the freshness of complexion, sparkle of the eyes and light and lively movements go to denote a healthy condition, the sallow face, the dragging step and the look of pain and misery are evident signs of a disordered state. Any functional disorder will promptly yield to UTRADINE, the most harmless vegetable tonic and sedative for the organic diseases of women. Of all Chemists in India.

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AMAZING NOTE FORGERY.

SUSPICION FALLS ON CONVICTS.

BUTTER-PAPER BANKNOTES.

The "Daily Chronicle" correspondent at Aberdeen wired:—

Skilled forgers of banknotes who are suspected of having made a Scottish convict prison their headquarters, not only for organising the disposal of the notes, but actually for their manufacture, are providing the latest chapter in the history of crime.

Peterhead, the well-known centre of the fishing industry, about 45 miles from here, has a large prison to which long-service convicts are sent from all parts of Scotland.

Inquiries made at Peterhead show that for some little time past forged banknotes have been paid to local shopkeepers. The first was a £5 note, which was passed in a very public way. Then other bad notes made their appearance, chiefly for £1.

The counterfeiters are all described as very passable imitations of real notes, though close examination reveals crudities in workmanship. Apparently the £1 and the £5 notes are not from the same maker, as the £5 notes are much better specimens than those of lower value.

It should be remembered that in Scotland, as in Ireland, banknotes are much more frequently used than in England; and as they are printed on poorer paper than the well-known Bank of England £5 note, lack its crispness, and get dirty in passing from hand to hand, the forgeries are not so difficult to pass as they would be south of the Tweed.

PRINTED ON BUTTER PAPER.

As soon as the supply of forged notes attracted attention the police were informed, and detectives at once attempted to trace them to their source. The police and prison authorities both refuse to discuss the report that the convicts themselves are actually running this forgery business from inside the prison. The report is current that the actual forging of the notes took place inside the prison walls. As I have said, the authorities will not confirm or deny this.

The forged notes appear to have been printed on pieces of butter-paper or grease-proof paper, which is in common use at Peterhead in connection with the herring-curing industry. As the convicts have a certain amount of freedom in passing to and from the work, it would not be impossible for one or more of them to pick up such pieces of paper or to have them handed to them.

At any rate, four main questions present themselves. They are:—

Have the forged notes emanated from the prison?

Have the convicts actually forged the notes inside the prison? If so, how did they secure the materials and the opportunity for the work?

Did they bring the forged notes into the prison with them, on first being sent there, and afterwards put them into circulation through accomplices outside?

How did the convicts manage, in either case, to put the notes into circulation? NOTES HIDDEN UNDER STONES.

Attempts have been made to prevent information leaking out to the public, though as the victims of the forgeries they may be presumed to have some interest! But inquiries reveal certain facts as to which there is no doubt.

Convicts are engaged in building the new harbour, and of late have been allowed to mix with free workmen in the Admiralty Yard. It is well known that some of these free workmen, from a sense of mistaken sympathy, have been supplying the convicts with little luxuries, which, of course, is against the prison rules. It is suspected that the forged notes were hidden beneath stones by the convicts—if they, indeed, forged them—or by others who deputised for that purpose, and were then picked up by the free workmen.

It is stated that one man was discovered to have placed beneath a stone a written note asking for another banknote, as he was about to go on holidays.

The writer of this note is said to deny that he ever had a forged banknote in his possession, and that he only wanted one now as a curiosity.

To anyone who knows Peterhead Prison and the conditions under which it is guarded it is almost incredible that convicts should have been allowed to make the establishment a veritable thieves' kitchen. Extraordinary precautions are taken to prevent any communication between the prisoners and the outside public, and there is no instance on record in which such a thing has been accomplished. The guard is mounted on a high platform commanding a whole view of all parts of the prison.

Passers-by are not allowed to loiter, and are sternly ordered to "move on" by the guard. Tradesmen are permitted at certain distance inside the main entrance to deliver goods, but on no occasion are they permitted to converse or exchange messages with the convicts.

HARBOUR WORKS SUSPECTS.

It seems inevitable that the authorities should regard the Harbour of Refuge works as the place where the convicts might have communicated with the outside world and disposed of the notes. These works are controlled by the Admiralty. They have cost almost a million pounds, and have been going on since 1888. Convict labour has always been employed, but from time to time other labour has been introduced.

Within the past two weeks a number of convicts started to work on the North Arm of the breakwater. In order to do so they had to drive through the town of Peterhead in a covered brake. About 20 convicts have been employed at the work on the town, or north side of the bay. The prison is situated on the south side.

This is the first occasion on which convicts have been employed near the town. The prison itself is fully a mile from the town in its own grounds. Hitherto the convicts have been conveyed to the work in the quarries in a private train along the Government private railway.

Whether the contact with people on the town side of the works has anything to do

with the passing of the notes has not been disclosed, but, as I have already said, suspicion falls upon the free labourers.

LIVE MOUSE AS PET.

The convicts can and do hide articles if they wish is shown by the fact that a few days ago a convict on his discharge from Peterhead Prison took him with a live mouse, which had been his companion for many months. He discovered the little animal while he was at work in the quarry, and it soon became so tame as to readily take food from the man's hand.

He used to hide the animal in his trousers, and used always to carry it about, only bringing it out when he was in his cell at night.

Convicts who have been in the prison make no secret of the fact that they are able to obtain tobacco and to communicate with each other. There are only one or two warders in charge of over 100 convicts both inside and outside the prison. The convicts assemble in the chapel without any barriers between them, and hundreds are often assembled there with only six warders in charge.

TRAGIC FATE OF YOUNG BARONET

AN OVERDOSE OF ETHER.

Sir Frederick William Williams, Bart., of Pillard, Barnstaple, died in the Municipal Hospital, in the Faubourg St. Denis, from an overdose of ether, wired the Central News correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette", on October 2.

Sir Frederick, who was only twenty-five years of age, had been living in Paris for six months, having an apartment at 48, Rue de la Rochefoucauld, Montmartre.

On Tuesday evening a friend who called was unable to obtain any answer to his knocking, and informed the landlord. Both entered the room, and found Sir Frederick stretched unconscious on the bed.

The odour of ether in the room left no doubt in the mind of the friend, who summoned a doctor with all speed. The baronet was removed to hospital, where he died yesterday.

The body will be taken to England to-day by a special train.

According to an Exchange telegram, the young baronet had lived in great luxury in Montmartre. His flat was most expensively furnished, and decorated with rare flowers and perfume burners. He entertained on a lavish scale.

SLAVE TO NARCOTICS.

The "Mail" correspondent says Sir Frederick went to Paris in January of this year and in the middle of February went to Nice. He returned to Paris shortly after, and had since resided in Montmartre. He is believed to have contracted the drug habit before coming to France, but after taking up his residence in Montmartre he became a slave to narcotics.

The discovery, adds this correspondent, was made by an English Army officer. He telegraphed to Lady Williams, mother of the baronet, who arrived in Paris three hours after his death.

Sir Frederick William Williams, who was unmarried, was a tall, fair-haired man of distinguished manners and appearance. He succeeded to the title in 1900. The new earl is his brother, Mr. Burton Robert Williams. He is aged twenty-four. Formerly a lieutenant in the 3rd Battalion of the Devon Regiment, he is now living on a plantation in Ceylon. The baronetcy was created in 1896. The first baronet, Sir William, was High Sheriff of Cornwall in 1810. The family is of Welsh origin.

WHERE MR. GLADSTONE PROPOSED.

DEMOLITION OF OLD FULHAM RESIDENCE.

Carnwath House, the residence at Fulham of the late Lord Carnwath, is being pulled down. Formerly known as Lonsdale House, it had a series of notable occupants, including the first Lord Lonsdale. Under a cedar tree, still standing in the grounds, Mr. Gladstone, it is said, proposed to Miss Glynn.

The most curious feature of the house is a wistaria tree which comes up through the floor of one of the living rooms, its trunk rising to the height of the ceiling before it finds an outlet through the brickwork to the exterior of the house, where it was alive and flourishing up to the beginning of the work of demolition this week.

The house formed part of the Fulham estate of the late Miss Charlotte Sullivan, who died two or three years ago. She was a niece, through her mother, of Lord Palmerston and aunt of the late Lord Carnwath. The house is being removed to make way for the development of a building estate on the east side of Broom House-road, which separates it from the grounds of the Hurlingham Club.

AUSTRALIAN NAVY.

£5,750,000 DEFENCE ESTIMATES.

The chief interest of the Australian Budget, presented to Parliament on Oct. 27, lies in the Defence Estimates, which provide £1,000,000 for fleet construction and nearly £1,500,000 for other naval purposes, and over £3,250,000 for military purposes.

The total of £5,750,000 is an increase of £1,400,000 on last year's actual expenditure. In the Budget statement it was announced that the Government proposes to introduce a Bill for taking over the State debts as they mature, but leaving the States free to borrow for themselves. The Commonwealth may, however, also borrow on their behalf.

Mr. Max Pemberton's latest volume entitled "Millionaire's Island" will be published by Messrs. Cassell on the 9th October. The theme of the book is the establishment of an Island Paradise wherein the hero can lord it, free from the Socialistic legislation, and a quaint marriage adventure is also included in the story. In his new work Mr. Pemberton will be found in his gayest vein.

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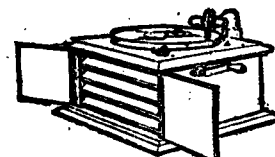
The type for the home, for camp, for the picnic, for the plains or the hills. Take one on your holiday: if the weather is wet, "His Master's Voice" will drive away melancholy, if the day be fine, take it on the tennis lawn, on the boat with you, or wherever you may be going; it will make a bright day brighter, and give greater enjoyment to your holidays in-doors or out.

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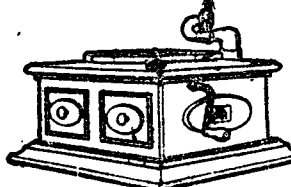
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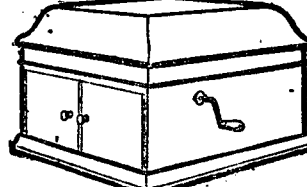
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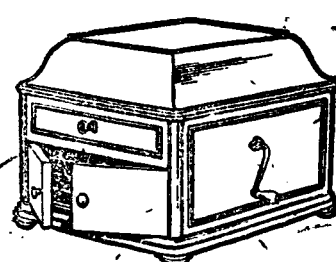
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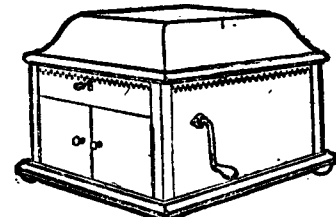
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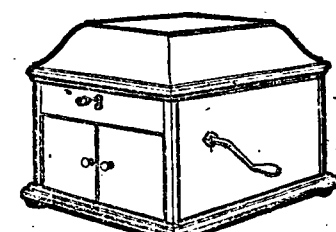
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FASHIONS OF TODAY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Oct. 3.

With the cooler autumn days there comes, in the latest frocks, a charming admixture of summer and winter styles. Dainty materials such as crepe-de-chine and cashmere-de-sue are enriched with narrow edgings of fur, while smooth cloth is being used for bands and borders in connection with such diaphanous fabrics as muslin and nylon. On all sides the sash is found in one form or another, now worn round the natural waist—but this is unusual—now swathing the corsage, and again making a sort of basque effect on the hips. Such colours, and still more such combinations of colour, were surely never seen before, except, perhaps, in the most staid Impressionist pictures. But there are plenty of lovely and brilliant shades to be had without encroaching on the field of the incongruous, which has hitherto been reserved for the designers of men's "blazers."

A RUSSIAN BLOUSE.

Whenever there is an enthusiasm for belts, we may expect a revival of the Russian blouse; but it is a graceful style which is becoming to nearly every figure, and as such is to be welcomed. A very pretty and smart example is to be seen in our illustration. Taffetas silk would be one of the best materials to employ for its construction; while the wide falling collar and the deep cuffs should be of white satin. The taffetas itself might be of any colour to suit the taste of the wearer, but black and white would be very effective. The best should be of black satin, while large mother-of-pearl buttons would be used in front and to ornament the cuffs. The open neck still holds its own, in spite of equinoctial gales. Perhaps when some of the votaries of fashion find themselves laid up with pneumonia they may begin to strike out a sore sensible course.

A BLACK VELVET TOQUE.

Really before we have had time to gasp the brimmed hat has gone out of fashion—at least, so it would seem; but, of course, the sudden craze for close-fitting, brimless toques and cap-like hats is only a passing fancy. While it lasts, however, the possession of a black velvet toque is imperative for any self-respecting woman who wishes to keep abreast with Fashion's hurrying footsteps. So in our illustration we give a charming example of the latest mania in millinery, and certainly no one is likely to deny that it is eminently chic and attractive. A good deal of the effect depends on the way in which it is set on the head—the right angle is everything. The toque itself is very simple, but with the simplicity that means the highest art—only black velvet just swathed so as to form a few graceful folds, and with a couple of smart, upstanding magenta ostrich feathers at the side caught in a handsome buckle.

A SMART WALKING COSTUME.

Our design for a smart walking costume is intended to be carried out in any neat serge or cloth; it is the style, not the material, that is important. One of the new warm chestnut-brown ratines would serve the purpose admirably, and the buttons which give the costume such an effective finish should be covered in chestnut-brown velvet. The collar and cuffs should be of spotted muslin or Paris net. The hat which completes this smart toilette is of the new demure nun-like shape, and might be composed of the ratine with a border of velvet and an upright plume in a brilliant shade of red.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

SIR S. LEE'S APPEAL.

Sir Sidney Lee, who has been lately appointed by the Senate of the University of London to the new chair of English Language and Literature, on the night of October 2, delivered his inaugural address at East London College, where the professorship is tenable, says the "Daily Telegraph." He took as his subject "The Place of English Literature in the Modern University." The chair was occupied by Sir Cornelius Neale Dalton (chairman of the governors of the college), who was supported by Sir Henry Miers (principal of the university), Sir Charles Lucas, Mr. E. H. Pooley (clerk to the Drapers' Company), Dr. Chilton (City of London School), Mr. C. F. Adams (president of the Massachusetts Historical Society), Professor F. R. Earp, Mr. Thomas Secombe, and the principal of the college. The lecturer observed that the study of English language and literature was a newcomer in the curriculum of advanced education, which had by slow degrees been freed from the ascendancy of the classics. English study deserved encouragement, to his mind, alike as an ally of other studies and as an independent pursuit. True literature made a threefold appeal—

to the mind, to the heart, and to the ear. In literature, as in the firmament, stars of many magnitudes were numbered. Shakespeare's work was the greatest contribution to English literature; but the student would not be wise in ignoring any book which had been admitted by recognised authority to a permanent place in the scale of fame. No one wrote good English who had not good English with appreciation and intelligence. Assimilation was a main element in effective literary composition. Originality usually meant the saying in a more convincing, more impressive, more beautiful way of something nearly resembling what had been said before. That conclusion applied mainly to men of mediocre capacity, but to men of the highest genius, Shakespeare was an exemplification of it. Robert Louis Stevenson became a writer by playing the sedulous ape to Hazlitt, to Lamb, to Wordsworth, to Sir Thomas Browne, to Defoe, to Hawthorne. Students should form the habit of drinking in the matter and manner of their author intuitively, instinctively, and should commit impressive passages to memory. They should come in the light of their reading to realise that the merit of writing was proportioned to its simplicity, directness, good taste, and sincerity. Whatever their walk in life—whether they became men of science, or engaged in commerce, or in work of administration—the power of writing well would always increase their efficiency and contribute to their success.

RETIREMENT OF M. CLARETIE.

23 YEARS' SERVICE AT THE COMEDIE FRANCAISE.

The Paris correspondent of the "Daily News" wired on Sept. 27. The reported imminent retirement of Mr. Jules Claretie from the secretaryship of the Comedie Francaise has sent a thrill of expectancy through Paris. It is true that this thrill has recurred for many years, and is felt, on an average, twice in every twelve months in and out of the season, but it never fails to produce its effect in a city which, by tradition, is the home of the theatre.

The man in the street will tell you the names of those who have the best chance of becoming M. Claretie's successors. They are: M. Albert Carre, the director of the Opera Comique; M. Jean Richopin, who has never been so much in the public eye as at present; M. Antoine, director of the Odeon; the directors past and present of the Opera; and a half-a-dozen others. But Messrs. Carre and Richopin are the hottest favourites.

A TASK FOR M. BARTHOU.

The choice rests with no less a personage than M. Barthou, President of the Council and Minister of Education and Fine Arts. It has been known for some time past that friction had arisen over the closing of the Comedie Francaise in order that the beauti-

ful frescoes painted by M. Albert Besnari for the ceiling might be at last placed in position. A temporary home was found for the company at the Opera Comique. M. Claretie is supposed to have placed many obstacles in the way, and when he could no longer defer the entrance of the frescoes to their new home to have told M. Barthou that he intended to resign.

The President of the Council gently replied that there was no hurry. He would constantly be away from Paris until the middle of October, and there would be time enough to discuss the matter when he returned.

Thus matters stand at present, and M. Claretie's would-be successors would do well not to be over-ambitious.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS AT HIS POST.

The present head of the Comedie Francaise is indeed a wonderful old man. For 28 years he has filled his post, a fact which in itself speaks much for his diplomatic ability. But, apart from this, he is a brilliant man of letters, and his memory is a perfect storehouse of the literary, musical, and theatrical history of the last 50 years.

He has known everybody worth knowing. His reminiscences of Paris life, which are published by the "Temps" in every week, would fill volumes, and there is no sign of the source drying up.

The other day M. Claretie was paying a visit of inspection to the new ceilings, and someone remarked to him: "You will leave a beautiful home to your successor."

"Ah," he retorted, "I am not out of it yet." That is the moral. It may be added that another coveted plum is rapidly ripening—that of the directorship of the Opera. The tenure of M. M. Broussan and Messager expires next year, and their successors must be appointed before the New Year.

INDIAN MAIL MYSTERY.

REPORTED ROBBERY OF PARCELS WORTH £1,800 AT BRUNDISI.

A report has reached London of a daring robbery of gold and securities from the outgoing Indian mail perpetrated last week-end at Brindisi, but the Post Office officials have heard nothing of any such robbery.

Telegraphic inquiries in Italy resulted in the Rome correspondent of the Central News transmitting under reserve a report published on Monday last in the "Mattino." According to that journal's Brindisi correspondent, last Sunday night a robbery was committed in the postal department known as the "Customs Mail," where two packages of securities were stolen last year. At half-past seven a postal van was waiting outside the office to unload the mails when the driver, Oreste Altavilla, noticed that the door of the office was standing ajar. Thinking that one of the employees was within, he called out to him to come and help him

unload the parcels. Getting no reply, he went and found an employee named Giuseppe Zaccaria, who, on investigating the matter, discovered that the door of the office was open, but that the office itself was empty, and that the mail chest had been forced. The officials ascertained that the robbers had gained entrance by means of duplicate keys.

It was recalled that on the Saturday evening the office was kept open until midnight because the mails were late in arriving, and that one of the employees, whose name is given, held the attention of the chief of the office for some little time.

It was found that the robbers had stolen

23 packets of valuables, which had been in a "cassette," offering no guarantee of their security, since it consisted only of a wooden box, not fastened to the wall, and easy to remove. Among the stolen parcels were two which weighed eleven pounds each and which contained a quantity of English gold coins. Another package, sent by the Banco d'Italia, contained share certificates, while other parcels contained watches and nickel money.

Almost all the parcels were addressed to British India or Australia, and should have been forwarded on Sunday evening by the Peninsular mail steamer. The amount of the robbery is said to be about £1,800.

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